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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 44 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1923. TWO ANNAS

APR 25 1923

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Best remedy for colds coughs and other bronchial and lung affections
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BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
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POPULAR PHARMACY
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LIFE-READING—For one year in month. Ly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading lls. 5. Whole Life-Reading in details, Rs. 8. Information required —Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters.
One year's weekly predictions for business men, Rs. 8.
Apply to:—B. R. SREENIVASAIYA,
"Krishna Vilasa Agrahar", Mysore.

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.
1923			
24th	Feb.	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd	March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th	,,	DEVANHA	8,098
17th	,,	CHINA *	7,952
24th	,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st	,,	MANTUA	10,903
7th	April	MALWA	1 941
14th	,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,43
21st	,,	NANKUNDAI	16,227
28th	,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th	May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th	,,	CHINA*	7,952
19th	,,	MOLDAVIA†	16,980
26th	,,	CHINA	7,952

*Through Steamers from China.
†Through Steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about		Steamers.	Tons.
1923			
22nd	February	MANTUA*	9,361
10th	March	PRUTH	5,000
19th	,,	DOMALA	8,441
30th	,,	MATIANA	8,960
13th	April	MULBERA	9,100
27th	,,	MANTOLA	8,903
11th	May	DUMANA	8,600
25th	,,	MERKARA	8,285

*Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923		
26th	February	SOUDAN
5th	March	SICILIA
28th	April	SOUDAN
31st	May	SICILIA

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
9th March	MOLDAVIA	
6th April	MALDIVA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about		Steamers.	Destination.
19th	,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war
21st	,,	KAROAA	East & S. Africa,
22nd	,,	BARJOR	Busra via K'wa and Karachi
23rd	,,	VASNA	Basra via Karach.
24th	Feb,	LINGA	Karachi via K'wa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1286.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing about	For,
s. "Jalapalaka"	7570	28th Feb.	Karachi.
s. "Vittoria"	4310	1st Mar.	Calcutta
s. "Solhaug"	4100	8th Mar.	Karachi

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

NYK-LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Deptre.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada ..	5,845	13th Feb	27th Feb
Tenyu Maru	Y. Fukuda ..	3,752	15th Feb	26th Feb
Moji Maru	Y. Tomioka	3,757	18th Feb	28th Feb
Rangoon Maru	K. Tsutsumi	5,059	2nd Mar	14th Mar
Mitsuki Maru		3,639	3rd Mar	10th ,,
Kobun Maru		4,460	7th Mar	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6,083	16th Mar	30th ,,
Nagato Maru	S. Taketa ..	5,901	29th Mar	11th Apr

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

O. S. K.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Deptre.
Celebes Maru	T. Nishimura	5,863	11th Feb	26th Feb
Indo Maru	Y. Takada	5,001	27th Feb	13th Mar
Sumatra Maru	T. Machihara	5,863	15th Mar	29th Mar
Honolulu Maru	H. Meguro	5,751	30th Mar	13th Apr
Heinan Maru	....	4,500	2nd Apr	16th Apr
Borneo Maru	S. Hinokuma	5,864	4th Apr	18th Apr

For particulars apply to
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	Rs. 2,43,69,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,25,46,567-8

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
BRANCHES.
LONDON CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW MADRAS, RANGOON ETC.,
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
Head Office,
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.
A BONUS of Rs. 75 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all with Profit Policies.
SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL
ATTRACTIVE PLANS
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
ASIAN BUILDING,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve funds	F42,105,211 £3,508,767

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Samarang
Banddoeng	Medan	Soerabaia
Cheribon	Penang	Sole
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djecja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Hornby Road.
D. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Asst. Agents.

INSURANCE

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ..	,, 11,86,84,200
PAID-UP ,, ..	,, 1,18,68,420
TOTAL FUNDS ,, ..	,, 1,57,15,436

HEAD OFFICE:
5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras 27, Moore Street, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell.
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager Sumner Ballard.
AGENCIES.
INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd., Martin & Co. Ltd., Birla Bros. Ltd.,
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla. Hussain Saib & Co.,
KARACHI—Jamshed N.R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc,—Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co. Ltd., R. D. Tata & Co. Ltd.,
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Barker & Co. Ltd. M.A. Nemazee & Sons.
PENANG—Behr & Co. Durege & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
PT. SWEETENHAM—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
IPOH—Labrooy, Bros.
DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java.), Ltd.
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pourule Commerce & Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.,
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).
The Company is transacting FIRE MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 — — 20%
Dividend declared 1922 — — 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest Office for Life Insurance of the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or-/8/-per annum. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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ESTABLISHED 1896.
The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.
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3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
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5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronise "Bharat."
For particulars please apply to—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.
308, Hornby Road (Top Floor) Bombay,
JIVANLAL G. PATEL,
Ch. Agent, B. I. Co., Ltd.
Richey Road,
No. 6127, Ahmedabad.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 815, HORNBY ROAD.
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 50 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1888 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
BUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskatt Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Competent SALESMAN in Jatha and Bunder Lines also in Sundries and Papers. Apply No. 9058, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15763

WANTED—SMART TRAVELLING AGENTS to Secure Orders for our Cotton Piece-Goods. Apply to M. N. Nair & Sons, Weaving Factory, Calicut.
A R6477

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED ENGINEER for an up-country Ginning and Pressing Factories Preference to one who has worked in Berar. Apply stating terms to Box No. 9042, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A A15736

SALARY Rs. 100-200 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two day's free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

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TO LET—Two COMMODIOUS ROOMS upstairs and down stairs, fit for offices, or consulting rooms for Medical Professions. Apply to FORT CASH CHEMISTS, Family & Dispensing Chemists.
C P6532

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE on hire, bought and sold. Apply BYREN and Co., Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
H R6525

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—Second hand Heavy PATTERN LATHES 18' by Tangyes and 12' Loudons, both self-acting and SCREW CUTTING GAP BED in good order please write to D. J. MASTER, 81, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
K R6467

ELECTRIC PUMPING SETS for House Service: for A.C. or D.C. Circuits; rated capacity 2,000 gallons p. hour against 100 feet total Head: supplied and erected at sweeping reduction in prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 2

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY COMPANY, LIMITED—Head Office: 12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA: Bombay Office: 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—WANTED—DISTRICT ORGANISERS for every District of Bombay Presidency for The Bengal Insurance and Real Property Co., Ltd., on Pay or Commission or both; only INFLUENTIAL and CAPABLE MEN for Life Insurance work need apply to SECRETARY, 12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, or to Messrs. B. PATEL and Co., 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—SLEEPING PARTNERS small or big capital. Completely guarantee business. Please apply to Box No. 9052, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6528

PROFESSION

"WHITE LEPROSY."

PERFECTLY CURED in a week's application, failing which price must be refunded. Price Rs. 3/8 per box. Babar-e-Husu—It removes blotches, pimples, black spots and spots of Small-pox and imparts fascinating and charming beauty. Price Rs. 4 per tin. MANAGER, Maqbool-i-am, Faridi-Dawakhana, No. 65, Darbhanga.
R6357

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write to it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia.
(HOWRAH.)
P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy, V.P.P. Charges As. 4.

SPORTS.

RACING EXPERT'S SELECTIONS for the 5 Big Meetings scheduled—
29 WINNERS
IN
43 RACES.
He expects to do as well during the remaining 4 Extras. Consult him.
Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.
S R6522

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

1,000 NEPALI HAND-MADE SILK Comforters, cream colours, size 8 ins. by 70 ins., price Re. 1-15 each. V. P. extra. Apply to DAGA & BROTHERS, Kalimpong
T R6459

FOR SALE—Very few English OFFICE FILES foolscap and letter size at Re. 1/8 each. Apply Box No. 9056, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle."
T 15761

PAPER—Important Norwegian Paper Exporters already established in Bombay market need fully experienced and reliable firm of Agents. Representative will arrive Bombay some time, in March. Apply Box No. 9053, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R6529

EMPEROR OF ASTROLOGERS.—As famous as any great Indian Astrologer. Simply send time and date of either birth or writing the letter. Annual reading including character and map of heavens—Re. 1/- only. Five Years—Rs. 4/- only. THE ADVANCED ASTROLOGICAL HOME, Kasimkot, Vizag Dt. South India.
T R6456

UP-COUNTRY FIRM having numerous agencies desires to get in touch with large importers of German fancy goods, notions, jewellery, hardware, etc., for wholesale cash business. Apply Box No. 9028, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R6458

KASHMIR TWEEDS pure wool, suit length (7½ yds. by 24 in.) Rs. 11. Mention shade while ordering. Kashmir pure saffron Rs. 1-14 a tola. Silk embroidered leather hand-bags for ladies Rs. 2-8. Concession to trade. KASHMIR STANDARD TRADING Co., Srinagar.
T R6209

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft natural wool. Choicest designs and selected shades of every colour. Fashionable yet respectable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7½ yards x 24 inches) Rs. 12. Coat length (5 yards) Rs. 9. Makes charming coat. Hand-picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12-0 per tola. We supply everything of KASHMIR at competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE. Srinagar, Kashmir.
T. R.6326.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

FROM THURSDAY, February 15, 1923, we will be located at our own premises, 35, NANABHOY LANE, FORT, Entrance from both Hornby Road and Churchgate Street. Telephone No. 1390.
THE INDIAN ENGINEERING CO.
C.15700.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having lands in Kurla, Mohili, Asalpe, Marol, Parjapur, Koli-Kallana and Shahar, are hereby requested to pay the assessment for the same at the office of the undersigned at Kurla, or in the office of the village where the land is situated by the end of February, 1923.
J. H. KATRAK,
Manager, Kurla Estate.
Kurla Estate Office,
Kurla, 7th February, 1923.
C15661

NOTICE.

WHEREAS an application has been made by Mr. Harkishan Dass, of Bombay, for the issue of duplicate Share Certificates on the ground that his original Share Certificate No. 15616 to 15714 of the Forest Products, Limited, have been LOST. Any person having any objections to the issue of duplicate certificates should write within a week to the undersigned.
By order,
RAJ BAHADUR,
For Manager,
Forest Products, Ltd., Cawnpore.
C15756

THE PHOENIX MILLS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 5th March, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company No. 143, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—
To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1922.
To declare a dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
To transact any other business that may be brought forward.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, 1923, to TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1923, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI & SONS,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th February, 1923.
N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Tuesday, the 6th March 1923 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 20th February 1923 ON PRODUCTION OF SHARE CERTIFICATES.
C15709

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A Passed SANITARY INSPECTOR and SUB-OVERSEER on one year's probation. Pay Rs. 60 plus Rs. 10 on permanent establishment and with better prospects. Applications should reach the undersigned before 28th current. Rejected applications shall not be replied. Preference will be given to such applicant as has passed Sub-Overseers' Examination from a Government Engineering School, has experience in Municipal work and is willing to undergo Sanitary Training at Bombay when ordered.
B. M. SINGH,
Vice-Chairman,
Municipal Committee, Malkapur,
District Buldana (Berar).
C15759

NOTICE.

TO THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN it be known that our IMPORT AND EXPORT INTERESTS has been sold to Messrs. S. P. GILDER and Co. from 1st February, 1923, who will continue this business under the name and style of the Eastern Mercantile Co. at Mangaldas Road. All the unexecuted orders and claims will be attended by the said The Eastern Mercantile Co.
JIVA KUKA & CO.
18-2-1923.

To those whom it may concern it be known that Mr. J. M. VORA has retired from our services from the 1st December, 1922.
JIVA KUKA & CO.
18-2-1923. R6524

NOTICE.

THE MAHUVA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any person who claims any right, title, or interest in the undermentioned shares of the Mahuva Press Company, Limited, (In Liquidation), is requested to apply to the undersigned at his office at No. 111, Esplanade Road for payment of the dividends declared by the Company and the Liquidator in respect of the aforesaid shares and that in case of default of any application for payment of the said dividends for a period of one month from the date hereof, the undersigned will apply to the shareholders for directions to distribute the amount of the said dividends among the remaining shareholders of the said Company.

Name.	No. of Shares
Apaji Govindram Kale	2½
Karsondas Ramdas	1½
Ramji Kanji	1½
Vallabhdas Devidas	1

Bombay.
Dated this 17th day of February, 1923.
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
C15755 Sole Liquidator.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "MOJI MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 18th February from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.
MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS for the work of erection Totalizator Buildings, Stands, etc in the Second Enclosure of the Poona Race Course of the Western India Turf Club, will be received on THURSDAY, the 22nd February, 1923, upto 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the Office of the undersigned.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.
SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & CO.,
F. S. Arc., L. C. E., M. C. I., &c.,
Architects, etc.
Morarbhai Building,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C.15704.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KESHAVJI KUVERJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a broker, dealing in dry fruits, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.
MULJI KESHAVJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadgadi, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAWAR.
Dated the 8th day of January, 1923.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 5201 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.
Plaint filed the 17th day of November, 1922.
Summons to answer plaint under Section 2, O V rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
GORDHANDAS MOWJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cavel without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
Messrs. MADANJI MOHANJI, a firm carrying on business at Champa Gulli, outside the Fort (2) SUNDERJI TRICUMDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, now residing at Thana, outside the Jurisdiction of this Hon. Court. ..... Defendants.
GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—
The plaintiff prays that the first defendant firm may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff on behalf of the firm of Lakhmidas Gordhandas the sum of Rs. 8,313-14-6 mentioned in the plaint with interest at the rate of 12 annas per cent. per mensem on Rs. 7,673-2-9 from 25-7-1922 till judgment costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 6th day of March, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 1st day of December, 1922.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 16th day of February, 1923.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
C15753 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PREMJI, DHANJI, late of Bombay, Cathi Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk for the use and benefit of his minor children Shivji Premji and Shanker Premji and limited to the minority of either of them ..... Deceased.
Bai JAMNABAI, widow of Premji Dhanji, of Bombay, Catchi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhat Bazaar, Mandvi, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this tenth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
The 10th day of February, 1923.
C15754

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4682.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.
In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 28th February, 1923, at 2-0 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—
Tiles, C. I. Pipe, Steel Bars, Confectionery, Plates, Sugar samples, Kegs empty, Plates; Machinery, broken Jars, Firebricks, Tubes, Steel Rail, Advg. Matters, Raisins, Hoop Iron, Carriage Parts, Loose Anchors, Sockets, Box P. Effects, Crucibles, Bend Pipe, Iron Bars, Toys, 3 bags googar, empty casks Medicine, Nitrate of Soda, Electric Machinery, samples of Cement, Glass Globes, Cast Steel Files, Loose quantity of Rly. Sleepers.
Loose quantity of sand lying at Lakri Bunder and East Scantling Wharf.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 20th February, 1923. Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.
BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of the Chief Engineer, the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme at the Marine Line Works of the said scheme near the office of the Dy. Chief Engineer, behind Marine Lines Station, and on account and at the risk of Mr. M. A. Patheria of No. 5, Rutherfield Street, Fort.
One lot "Kalamao" timber.
List of timber can be had on application to the undersigned.
AUCTION SALE OF 2 GOLD KUDDAS, 1 DIAMOND RING, AND 1 PEARL NECKLACE.
On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Poonamchand Karamchand Kotawalla Pledgee and on account and at the risk of Mathuradasji Bagde of Bikaner.
2 Gold Kuddas tolas 56½ and 7 Vals.
1 Diamond Ring about 5 Rutties.
1 Pearl Necklace of 2 strings containing 160 Pearls, 8 Emeralds and 9 Rubies.
MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th February, 1923.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF GIRGAUM BACK ROAD AND SANDHURST ROAD.
Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Duwarkadas Jeykisondas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Chandulal Dalsukhram Zaveri and under the power of sale given by an Indenture of mortgage dated 5rd March 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land of leasehold tenure situate at Girgaum Back Road outside the Fort in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 2977 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 705, 706, 708, 307, New Nos. 3216 and VF/2071, Old Survey Nos. 578 and 576, New Survey Nos. 7912 and 19/7910 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D Nos. 1536 (1 and 2), 343 (1), 344 (1), Street Nos. 1-4 and 23-24 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North partly by the Girgaum Back Road and partly by the Sandhurst Road, on or towards the South by the property of Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, on or towards the West partly by the property of Ranchordas Bhavan and partly by the property of Yeshwant Ramchandra Naik and on or towards the East by the Benham Hall Lane.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., or to the undersigned.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND, PEARL, RUBY, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.
Suit No. 2017 of 1921.
Sir Thomas Strangman, Arbitrator.
Kissondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas.
vs.
Gordhandas Tribhowandas Mangaldas.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, very valuable diamond, pearl, ruby, gold and silver ornaments, such as pair of diamond bangles and necklaces, chakel set with diamonds, Hanuman set with diamonds and rubies, diamond nose ring with rubies, Ruby bangles, pearl raifals and bangles, mangal sutar of pearls, noserings of pearls and rubies, diamond butterfly, necklace of pearls, muffchain of pearls, diamond bracelets, big diamond ring, pair of diamond earrings, mala of pearls of 2 string gold sanklas, bangles, muffchain, gold rings buttons and links, watches and watch-chain, gold earring with big diamond, diamond earrings with emeralds.—Silverware Attardan, candlestands, gulabdam, Jugs, lotas vatis, Khumchas, Thalis, plates, coffee and tea pots, sugar basins spoons and forks, belts etc., etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
The above are on view.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 20th February, 1923.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 22nd Instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, the following household furniture, iron safes, etc., by order of the concerned.
Dining table, chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, almirahs, cabinets, easy chair, teapoys, benches, show-cases, writing table, dressing chest of drawers, meatsafe, phonographs, clock, typewriter, electric lamps, fan, carpet, cash box, bookstand, iron cots, washing table, drawing room sets of sofas and chairs, fire proof safes, cash boxes, jardineers, etc.
Property on view
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND ONE ALMIRAH AND A TIME-PIECE.
Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms in 72, Apollo Street, Fort, on account and risk of Mr. Mathuradas Rutunsy, residing at Sandhurst Road, Morarji Gocouldas Chawl No. 5, and pehdi at Danabunder, Musjid Bunder Stone Godown, the following:—
1 pair pearl kudas.
4 diamond buttons.
1 pair pearl kudas.
1 diamond collar button.
1 diamond and emerald rose.
1 pair diamond bracelets.
4 pearl bangles.
1 diamond emerald and pearl collar.
1 almirah.
1 time-piece.
Property on view.
VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th Februa 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,000 CANDY PUNJAB GRAM 75 PER CENT. YELLOW AND 25 PER CENT. RED.
The sale on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 22nd and 23rd instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction at Dana Bunder, L. Lane Godown of Messrs. Ralli Bros. the following:—
The sale on THURSDAY, the 22nd Feb. at 3 p.m. (S. T.).
(1) On account and risk of Kanji Pradhan—200 candy Punjab gram 75 per cent yellow and 25 per cent. red.
(2) On account and risk of Jevat Hirji—200 candy Punjab gram 75 per cent. yellow and 25 per cent. red.
(3) On account and risk of Ramji Rawji—100 candy Punjab gram 75 per cent yellow and 25 per cent. red.
The sale on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
(4) On account and risk of Pragji Ladha—200 candy Punjab gram 75 per cent. yellow and 25 per cent. red.
(5) On account and risk of Nathoo Cooverji—200 candy Punjab gram 75 per cent. yellow and 25 per cent. red.
(6) On account and risk of Mulji Lalji—100 candy Punjab gram 75 per cent. yellow and 25 per cent. red.
N. B.—25 per cent. deposit required at the time of sale.
Intending purchasers are requested to see the goods before the sale, which are lying at Messrs. Ralli Bros. Dana Bunder Godown.
2,576 bags in the godown of L. Lane Pile No. 13.
525 bags in the godown of N. Lane Pile No. 11.
514 bags in the godown of N. Lane Pile No. 14.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th Feb. 1923.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane near Hummum Street.
Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5152.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
Auction Sale of decent household furniture by well-known makers; Sliding Dining Table, Sideboard, Cabinet, Gramophone with specially selected Records, very handsome Chaval Dressing table with oval mirror Cabinet, Palmstands, Ice Box, Full Iron framed Cottage Piano by Jhon Brimsmead Chesterfield's very Rich Platedware, Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, garden pots, Carpets., etc. etc.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th Feb., 1923, at the Head Telegraph Office 2nd floor Mayo Road, and near Queen Victoria's Statue, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture, comprising of silding Dining Table, mirror back Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumbwaiters, Tea Tables, Robert's pattern Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs to match, Carved Cashmere Table, Brass Top Centre Table, Lot of Brass ornaments, Cabinet Gramophone with specially selected English Records, Iron framed Cottage Piano by John Brinsmead, Tea Tables, very Handsome Cheval Dressing Table with Oval Mirror, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Tables, Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almirahs Teakwood, Cloth and Gown Press, Dressing Table Marble top wash Tables and Toilet set and Revolving Chairs, Ice Box, glassware, English Crockery, Cutlery, Garden flower pots, etc., etc.
The property of the Telegraph Superintendent, Bombay.
Catalogues are published and the property is open to view.
MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th February, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES LTD.
To-day at 6-30 p. m.
"THE GREEN FLAME"
featuring
J. WARREN KERRIGAN

OUR NEW PLAY "ARUNODAYA"
BY MR. V. V. BHOLE
will be shortly staged.
Maharastra Natak Mandali
will stage at
BOMBAY THEATRE
AT
GRANT ROAD
ON
Wednesday, 21st Feb. 1923 (9-30 p. m.) Night.
KANCHANGADCHI MOHANA
(by Mr. K. P. KHADILKER.)
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION : MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
presents
THE COMPTON COUTTS COMEDY CO.
IN
"BLUE BEARD'S 8TH WIFE"
Booking at Rose and Co. pr to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

THURSDAY 22nd at 6-30 p.m.
MISS MAY ALLISON
the Great American Film Star attends a special performance at the Excelsior of her own Film.
" IN FOR 30 DAYS "

EMPRESS THEATRE

Direction MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
OUR SURPRISE SERIAL
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
featuring
FRANCIS FORD
and
ELLA HALL.
in 15 Smashing Episodes.
THIS WEEK
EPISODES, 4, 5, 6 & 7
AND
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"Charlie At The Show"

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT——AND——LAST WEEK
Presents
Pathe superb Serial
THE SEVEN PEARLS
(13 to 15 episodes in 6 Reels).
PATHE GAZETTE
LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK
Never again will you have the opportunity of seeing the marvelous wild animal stunts and jungle adventures shown in Col. Selig's stupendous screen spectacle "THE JUNGLE GODDESS". Elinor Field and Truman Van Dyke face death a hundred times at the claws of ravenous lion-ferocious Bengal tigers, sneaking leopards, crocodiles and other savage denizens of the jungle. SEE the fifteen hair-raising episodes!
THRILL! ROMANCE! ADVENTURE!
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

ONE WEEK MORE
By request of Our Patrons.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
A MAGNIFICENT Social photoplay
MAHA NANDA
produced by
Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.
Under the Supervision of the famous artist Mr. Phalke
DO NOT FAIL to see it.
Popular prices.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Extra show 3-30 on holidays.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, Byculla
presents
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
OF
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT SERIAL
The Mysterious Pearl
featuring
Ben Wilson and NEVA Gerber.
Popular prices.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
JUST FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY—THE ARRIVALS OF 1923
High Class Vaudeville Company
The Best yet for the First Time in Bombay.
The Wonderful American Variety Show and a 2-Reel Comic Drama. A Huge Double Programme of the Biggest, Brightest and Best Combination of Vaudeville Talent appearing at the popular West End Cinema from the Leading Theatres of the World.
MR. PERCY ABBOT
the great Wizard and Magician.
MISS FREIDA DE MARSDEN
MISS MILDRED SYDNEY
Hal, Majestic Juggler, Mr. Tom Zeno, Don, the Drunken Dog
And others in Singing, Dancing, Juggling, Comedies, Magic, Ventriloquism, Clairvoyance, Thought Transference, Impersonations, Marionettes and the most wonderful Dog of the age.
Come—this is an absorbing programme.
Usual Popular Prices—and the usual timings.
To-day 5-30 ; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Something unique—uniquely staged at a unique place with uniquely popular rates
MIND YOU—THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES A 2-REEL PICTURE COMEDY DRAMA
Miss Mildred Sydney, the Clairvoyante, will astound the Audience in Thought Transference—she will answer questions on Love; Business and Speculations, etc. Write a question and keep it in your possession.
WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road)

A Record that is a Record in Cinema life in Bombay
No wonder if thousands turned away for want of seats at
GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
A Palace of comfort and up to date Pictures.
Messrs. K. D. & BROS. Present
Messrs. M. A. RAHIM & Co's
Exclusive Serial
FIGHTING FATE
FEATURING
Your Favourite Faces.
WILLIAM DUNCAN
&
Edith Johnson

SHOWING innumerable stunts which will keep you in suspense. Only FOUR DAYS more for first three chapters.
USUAL RATES & TIME.
ALSO
Arrival of Deshbandhu Dass in Bombay.
(By Kohinoor Film Co.)

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Wednesday 21st Feb. 1923(8-30 p.m. Night.)
MRICCHAKATIK
Saturday 23rd Feb. 1923 (8-30 p. m. Night.)
SHARDH
Sunday 24th Feb. 1923 (3 p. m. Noon.)
EKACHPYALA
Manager,
G. N. MANDALI.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
Will Be Shortly Staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
on
WEDNESDAY 21st February, 1923
at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
MANAPMAN.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Direction MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
ANITA STEWART
IN
"A MIDNIGHT ROMANCE"
The story of a mysterious beauty from no where, and where a midnight bathing suit flirtation led her.

NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
PRESENTS
THE IMMORTAL STORY BY ALEXANDER DUMAS
THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO
See France bubbling with terrible revolutionary upheava
Note the Change in time :—
Sunday 4 Shows :—10-30 a. m. & 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Wednesday & Saturday 2 Shows :—5-15 & 7-0 p. m.
On other days 4 Shows :— 5-15, 7-0. 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Bank Holidays and Amavasya extra Show at 3-30 p. m.
OUR RATES :—
Box seat Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1-8.
Reserved Re. 1. 1st class gallery As. 12.
1st class As. 8. Second class As. 6 and
3rd class As 4.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Feb. 19.

A further advance of 4 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool market was closed on Saturday. The advance was due to short covering and fresh buying The undertone of our market is good and we do not look for any material decline, but a temporary reaction is possible as the demand for ready cotton has fallen off. We are still of opinion that it is advisable to buy whenever prices are temporarily depressed.

The Marwari Bazar opened to-day at about 2-30 p.m. for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs 542½. At the opening on selling by Marwari jobbers and offices the prices eased to Rs. 538½ Buying by Marwari Bull Operators caused the market to improve to Rs. 540½ which rate was quoted at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 549½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 540½ and advanced to Rs. 543 on Marwari jobbers buying, closing easier at Rs. 541.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 480½ and advance to Rs. 482 on buying by offices, the rate ruling at 4 p.m. was Rs. 481½. The market was narrow and the business doing was very small. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 393 whilst May was Rs. 399/400 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet by steady and the inquiry was limited to fine nice cotton. The demand by Exporters has fallen off considerably of late and consequently prices are easier.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Feb. 19.

				Rs.
F. G. Broach	—	April-May	—	541
F. G. Bengal	—	March	—	393
F. G. Bengal	—	May	—	400
Fine Oomra	—	March	—	482

PATEL BROTHERS COTTON REPORT

Liverpool due to open to-day about 8 to 16 points up.

We have received the following cables from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool, dated the 17th Inst.

(1) "Expect no fresh newcrop developments next six weeks; "sufficient rain; increase in fertilizer expected."

(2) "Further short covering; new buyers; advance checked by weekend liquidation."

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 19

				Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	—	April-May	—	541
F. G. M. G. Bengal	—	March	—	393
F. G. Bengal	—	May	—	400
Fine M. G. Oomra	—	March	—	482
G. M. G. Southerns	—	May/June	—	542

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 19

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	430	415	395	380
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	505	490	475	-
M. G. Central P. No. 1	535	520	505	-
M. G. Central P. No. 2	520	505	490	-

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th Feb. 1923

Cotton	40,391	Bales
Wheat	76,87	Cwt s
Linseed	9,276	"
Rapeseed	1.778	"
Gingellyseed	7.709	"
Poppyseed	624	"
Groundnuts	11,304	"
Castorseed	23,22	"
Rice	33,423	"
Myrabollams	1434	"
Cottonseed	34,344	"
Mowrasseed	500	"
Gram	1,505	"
Jawar	834	"
Masur	36	"
Barley	737	"
Bajra	2728	"
Coal	1353	"

2 Days Total

ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi :—			
Textile	1	1	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	6
Tata	1	0	0
Elphinstone	1	1	3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches :—			
Rachael per lb.			
Standard per lb	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	8	6
Hindustan per lb	1	8	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Textile per lb.	1	8	6
Phoenix	1	8	6
Pearl	1	8	6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1	6	6
Elphinstone (Baldi)	1	9	6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1	9	0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8202-8203			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	9
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	9	6
Longcloth X quality :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	6
Fazulbhai per lb.			
Kohinoor per lb.	1	9	0
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40 :			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	7	0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1	7	6
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1	7	6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1	6	6
Salita—			
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	9	0
Grey Drill Century—			
No. 1125 per piece	15	0	0
No. 125 1/2 per piece	13	12	0
Dhooties :—7. 8 and 9 yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties :— 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	10	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—			
Standard per piece	8	14	0
Phoenix per piece	8	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	8	14	0
Hindustan per piece	7	1	0
Check 5 1 2 lb. Grey Drill :—			
Textile per piece	7	2	0
Pearl per piece	7	10	0
Bleached Check :—			
Textile per piece			
Kasturchand per piece	8	8	0
Bombay United per piece	8	4	0
Black Check 5 lbs :—			
Textile per piece	9	0	0
Spring per piece			
E. D. Rachael			

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Feb. 19.

	Rs.
Bars gold ready	24-14-3
Bars gold forward	24-13-9
Bars gold 2nd settlement	24-14-3
Bars silver ready	78-8-0
Bars silver 1st settlement	77-14-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement	77-14-0

EXCHANGE.

	Rs.
B. C. Rate—	
Bank's selling T T	1/4 1/8
Bank's selling D D	1/4 5/32
On London—	
Bank's selling T T,	1/4 1/8
Bank's selling D D,	1/4 5/32
Bonk's buying 3 M/st D A,	1/4 11/32
Bank's buying T T,	1/4 3/16
Bank's buying D D,	1/4 1/4
Tone of Exchange—	
Dull Market.	
On Paris—	
Bank's selling D D, Frcs	516
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs	556
Bank's buying D D, Frcs	546
On Japan—	
Bank's selling T T,	153 1/2
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P.	147 1/2
On Hongkong—	
Bank's selling D D,	168
On Shanghai—	
Bank selling D D,	236
On Singapore—	
Bank's selling D D,	175
On New York—	
Bank's selling D D,	317
London gold ready, sh.	87-11
London silver ready, d.	30-11
London silver forward, d.	30-8
Tone of Silver—	
Quiet and Steady, India bought, China sold.	

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dollars	4.69 3/8
French Exchange—Frcs.	78.60
Swiss Exchange—Frcs.	25.00
Belgium Exchange—Frcs.	89.20
Italian Exchange—Liras	97.70
German Exchange—Marks	90,000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Rs.
3 1/2 per cent Paper	57/12
5 per cent War Loan	83
4 per cent. Terminable Loan	98
4 per cent. Conversion Loan	78
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds due 1928	100/4
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926	99/12
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932	100/6
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935	103/8
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974.	67
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930	94/8
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974	67
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49,	94/8
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974	67

SHARES.

Market closed strong.

The following are the closing rates of Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial	1300	India	96
Central	32 12xd,	Tata Bank	14/4
and Eastern	75		

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance	2400	Alliance	230
Apollo	47/8	Birla Mills	60
By-Cotton	860	By-Dyeing	1312/8
Bradbury	800	Century	605
Central India	3100	Colaba Land	1835
Coorla	175	Crescent	390
Edward Sassoon	400	Elphiston	95
Fazulbhoy	1070	Gokak	177/8
Ind-Bleaching	215	Ind Malwa	572/8
Jamshed Mfg.	3128	Kastoorchand	440
Khatao	380	Kohinoor	1832/8
Luxmi Cotton	4850	Madavrao Sed	135
Mathuradas	500	Madhowji	325
M, Petit	3550	Morarji	5080
Meyer Sassoon	280	New Great	575
New City	510	Pabani	585
Pearls	805	Phoenix	785
Shapurji	200	Premier	115
Planet	185	Simplex	475
Standard	2000	Swan	915
Swadeshi	3925	Tata Mill	735
Vishnu Cotton	1980		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock	387/8	B. Burma	440
B. Burma N. I.	132/8	Bt. Burma pet	6/14
B. Tramway	110	B. Steam	145
Bundi Cement	24/4	Ind. Cement	185
Katni Ord	180	Katni Defd.	900xd
New India	18	Shivrajpur	29/4
Tata Iron Ord.	51/4	Tata Iron Defd.	172/8
Tata Hydro	705	Tata Oil	37/8
and Scindia Steam	10		

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The "Swarajya" of Madras writes:—

The "Bombay Chronicle has done the public no mean service in drawing attention to the scandalous proposal now being unofficially mooted, for selling the Scindia Steam Navigation Company to Lord Inchcape. The original proposal when tentatively made by Lord Inchcape was indignantly turned down by the Directorate and the Indian public as a whole was relieved to hear that the only shipping concern managed by Indians was not going to be surrendered to the monopolists of the P. & O. Company. Public opinion was roused to an unprecedented degree on this matter and all shades of political opinion were agreed that the Government had so far behaved most disgracefully in not affording protection for any Indian ventures in this line. We even heard of a non-official bill in the Legislative Assembly to remedy the unequal conditions which monopolistic vested interests have raised in India. Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer. the Leader of the Democratic Party in the Assembly has even issued a circular letter to his followers drawing attention to the necessity of early legislation in this matter. When opinion is thus unimonously ranged behind the Scindia Navigation Company, it is astonishing that the Directors should be considering, however informally, the prospect of selling the concern to those who have been responsible for maintaining the stranglehold on Indian industry and maritime adventure. We hope that the promoters of the concern will not lightly commit this act of suicide which is bound to tell on the future of the shipping industry in India.

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED.

Bawdwin Mine.—During the month of January 21,780 tons of ore were mined 21,750 tons of ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 11.999 tons of Leady Concentrate. 11.836 tons of lead-bearing material were smelted in the Blast Furnaces producing 3.861 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery. Refinery products were Refined Lead 3,602 tons and Refined Silver 386,028 ozs.

INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

The Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd. was held on 12th and 13th instant at Bombay. The Bank's profit Rs. 5,09,771-2-0 was appropriated as under:—

Rs. 300,000 to be paid as 3rd dividend at annas 12 per share for the year 1922. i.e. 7½ per cent

Rs. 50.000 to the Contingency Reserve Fund.

Rs. 90.000 provision for Income Tax and Super Tax.

Rs. 50.000 to the Reserve Fund.

Rs. 7.000 Bonus to the staff and

Rs. 12.771-2-0 carried forward.

The General Meeting of the shareholders is called on 2nd April next and the dividend if passed in the General Meeting will be made payable on and after 16th April 1923.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the Shilotri Bank Ltd. was held on Saturday afternoon at the company's registered office, 42 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. S. V. Dandeker presiding.

The chairman moved the adoption of the Directors' report and Balance Sheet, ending 31st December 1922 which stated :—

The transactions for the year resulted in a net profit of Rs. 11.522-11-10 which together with Rs. 1,971-10-9 brought forward from the last year's account makes a total of Rs. 13,494-6-7.

The Directors recommended the following appropriation :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
To write off Preliminary Expenses	4,000	0	0
To write off Furniture and Fittings	3,781	15	2
To write off Bank's Premises	3,208	8	5
To carry forward to next year's account	2,503	15	0
	Rs. 13,494	6	7

The report was adopted and Mr. S. V. Dandeker was re-elected director.

TEACHERS' COLLOQUIUM.

A correspondent writes :—

Teachers in Bombay have been feeling the want of some organisation where they could meet together to discuss modern educational developments. To meet this growing demand it is proposed to start a "Colloquium", the main purpose of which will be the discussion of practical problems met with in teaching and the application of modern methods to Indian schools. An opening meeting will be held in St. Teresa School Hall (above Portuguese Church, Girgaum) on Monday 19th February, at 6-15 p.m., when Professor H. R. Hamley of Wilson College will introduce a discussion on 'Modern Educational Methods applied to India'. All teachers and others interested are invited to attend.

The Bihar and Orissa Council adopted a resolution sanctioning Rs. 2,000 as contribution to the British Empire exhibition.—(A.P.)

INDUSTRY & COMMERCE inspired by lofty ideals and backed by personal thrift make every country great
The financial resources of a country accumulated and conserved by her Banks, have made possible the achievements of these twin beneficient powers.
A conservative and [illegible] Bank is a progressive influence in any community.
THE CENTRAL BANK with its four Local-Branches has been an active factor in the growth of Banking achievements of Bombay. Because of its intimate contact with every phase of life in the city, and because of its invariable adherence to conservative Banking principles is admirably fitted to serve you sincerely and efficiently.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
Byramby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

RETURN OF DESHBANDHU DAS.

RENT ACT CRISIS.

UNIVERSITY BILLS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

The City has been invaded by a large horde of American visitors. About 400 American tourists arrived here on Wednesday and soon the streets became dotted with panama has and knock-about bonnets. They are a sprightly, exuberant lot, keen on learning and intent on photographing everything from the four points of the compass. They have divided themselves into parties, each party being under the direction of an elected principal. In view of the rush, a large number of people have clad themselves in white to claim that they are guides competent to show the Americans round. From Calcutta two parties have travelled to Benares and to Darjeeling in special trains, while the rest are busy scouring the wonder-spots of our city. As the hot weather threatens to break early this year, the party has been advised to hasten and you will before long find them in Bombay, with their Kodaks strapped on and wearing huge spectacles to aid the vision. They re-embark at Bombay.

RETURN OF DESHBANDHU DAS.

Mr. C. R. Das came back from his tour last Wednesday. The pro-change party has been holding conferences in Mr. couraged. The Ulema of Bengal who met last week did not give a definite ruling on the question of Council entry. They passed resolutions with caution and reserve, putting off the question of Council entry for consideration three months hence. Meanwhile the Gaya decision will prevail. The no-change party has not much to boast in the way of leadership. Mr. Sham Sunder Chuckervarty, who was released last week is the only probable man to serve as a rallying point. The Government have taken jolly good care not to release Jitendralal Banerjea, or else he would have been a subject of interesting speculation. Babu Sham Sunder has got back to his editorial office in the "Servant." He may not succeed as a leader because he has the weaknesses of his qualities. Thin, spare, bearded, long-haired, all things in the world have been to him an entanglement of his larger soul. He writhes in philosophic discourse, giving to the meanest dog-fight a tortuous interpretation. When he speaks on the wrongs of the country, he literally sobs and collapses in tears His leading articles every Monday used to be a direct invocation of the Deity and he would call all and sundry to abase themselves as the unworthy instruments of a Higher Power. He is the sobbing Man of Sorrows in Indian politics; he won't make a rallying point. The rest are a scattered lot amenable only to such words as "Mahatma," "spirituality" etc. So Mr. Das has nothing to complain regarding the conditions of his campaign. The volunteers are still alive but they are occupied with collections for the gift an aeroplane to Kemal Pasha. Two of them were arrested for "obstruction" and of course had to go to jail, cheered by volunteers. They may rouse themselves in view of the All-India Hartal ordained for Gandhi Day next month.

RENT ACT CRISIS.

Prompt executive decision has averted a crisis in regard to the Rent Act. The Act has another four months to run and the landlords were glorying in the chance of unrestricted rents. A European M.L.C. scenting the danger introduced a Bill for the extension of the Act by three years and the landlords were in a frenzy of anger. They immediately mobilised forces and the Calcutta Corporation gramophoned its Master's Voice, denouncing the existence of the Rent Act. The Corporation blackened its own face when it rejected the reasonable compromise of an enquiry Mr. Campbell-Forrester,s Bill in the Council had precarious prospect, appreciated though it was by the public at large. The Council is the citadel of the landlords and the instinct of respect for property-rights and land-monopolies is pretty strong in Zemindar-ridden Bengal. There was hardly any chance of success in the Council without the unequivocal support of Government. The public had therefore to do what it could by way of demonstrations. A large meeting was summoned to consider the question and the Empire Theatre was packed from floor to ceiling. Mr. Campbell-Forrester was the principal speaker of the day and he disproved the propaganda of the landlords, that a modified Rent Act would necessarily mean an exploiting licence to the middle-man

In fact one of the provisions of the draft-bill were expressly devised to muzzle the profiteering interloper. But the landlord refused to recognise it and dwelled the outcry with the weight of money. Yesterday when the Council met, Sir Surendranath Banerjee stood forth to announce the decision of Government to agree to the extension of the Rent Act till March 1924. In the interval the Government would appoint a Committee to enquire into the housing and the tenancy conditions of the city and get some authentic facts regarding the allegations freely made by the controversialists. A small concessions always hampers full reform; and the attitude of the Government is in that sense unfavourable to the tenant class who are the majority deserving of sympathetic consideration. There is, however, another point to observe. European residents in Calcutta are mostly of the tenant class and they are wont to retire with their millions, never having so much as cared to erect buildings or aid the solution of the housing difficulty. It is accident that throws them in the ranks of the people who are permanent residents of Calcutta and who invest in landed property. Mostly their offices are rented, their houses are rented and they make jolly little contribution to the housing lay-out of Cacutta. This in a way exasperates the landlords when they are lectured by the purse-proud gentry who camp out for their fortune and quietly stalk away after having done things on the cheap On Sir Surendranath's anouncement, the Bill was withdrawn. One thing is certain. The longer the extension of the Rent Act, the more difficult would it be to get rid of restrictions—unless indeed in the meanwhile more of the wealthy birds-of-passage in vest their money in landed property.

UNIVERSITY BILLS.

There was a big demonstration last Tuesday against the fake-legislation levelled at the Calcutta University. Mr. B. Chakravarty presided. The aim of the Bills is to strengthen the official hold on the University. There are two Bills, both in the hands of Ministerial Moderates. They enthrone the Minister as Rector of the University, appoint a Board of financial auditors, introduce an effective system with communal panels, and supply bodies like the Chamber of Commerce with direct representation in the Senate. "If Mr. Mullick's Bills passed" 'said Mr. Chakravarty' "the Government of Bengal will practically have absolute control of the finances of the University. And what will be the result? The Government of Bengal will have an opportunity of limiting and retrenching the academic activities of the University under the garb of economy." It is this sinister prospect that has roused educated Bengal and made it forget the imperions manner of Sir Asutosh Mukherjee in view of the greater peril. As for communal electorates in the University, it is a thing without precedent and wholly obnoxious to real solidarity. The plea is urged by a few men without a status of their own and eager to be elevated by force of the communal lever. The most influential repudiation of the communal principle is the common seat of learning had come last year from Dr. Abdulla Suharawardy, an orthodox Mussalman himself. This is what he said: "They (Hindu publicists in divided constituencies) were no more prevented from getting into the Council Chamber by the precious device of communal representation, any more than Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Matharul Huq and the late Mr. Rasul, all declared and determined opponents of communal representation." The chief resolution of the day was in the hands of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal whose speech was cheered to the echo. The "Calcutta University Destruction Bills" were exposed to the consternation of Mr. P. C. Mitter. He now has learnt that if he meddles with the autonomy of the University or countenances the activities of his suservient retinue, the whole of Bengal would know the reason why.

A new committee has been appointed to enquire into the century-old problem of the Howrah Bridge. It is an ancient contraption upon which a dozen Committees have sat to no purpose. The present Committee is so unwieldy that it may be trusted to observe precedent and leave the problem where it was.

JUTE.

Dundee, January 31.— Large orders for cloth have been received, and the hessian section has sufficient work to keep the factories busy for two or three months. The inquiry is also large, and a greater percentage is developing into orders. No improvement in prices is to be noted in hessian yarns. These prices have remained comparatively steady within recent weeks, though advances in other sections have taken place. Eight pound cops can still be purchased at 3s. 5d. and 3s. 5½d. The chief buyer of jute goods at present is America, but other centres have also been purchasers. Prospects in the jute trade are better than they have been for a considerable time. During the week prices were as follows:—Chested hessians, 10½ oz. 40in. 4¾d. per yard; 8oz. 40in. 3 7-12d. per yard. June: First mark actuals, £37; redd S.S.C actuals, £35; daisee 2, £36; daisee 3, £35 all c.i.f. U. K.

MANCHESTER. GOODS.,

Our market has become decidedly quieter during the week, and values have declined in all sections. Clearances are poor and future prospects appear to be far less hopeful than has recently been the case.

The publication of the imports of Lancashire Piece-Goods into Calcutta for last month came as a shock to local dealers, who, anticipating a maximum of 20,000 packages, are now confronted with a total of 40,000, in addition of course to some 14,000 from Indian ports. Meanwhile reports from the main up-country consuming centres continue to be far from encouraging. Sellers there are finding it by no means easy to dispose of their recent purchases, and despatches from Calcutta are consequently poor. The local bazar appears to be fast losing the spirit of optimism which prevailed only a few weeks ago, and dealers are showing anxiety to clear their holdings.

We hear of no "to arrive" business having been done during the week, such offers as have gone forward being in every case referred back for considerable advances. Lancashire producers have, generally speaking, booked sufficient during the past few weeks to keep them going for the time being and, with Cotton at its present high level, are disciplined to operate at any, but full rates.

Grey Shirtings.—Are very quiet. There is little selling and values have declined some 4 annas per piece.

Grey Dhooties.—This section is also inactive, and clearances are poor. Bazar rates may be quoted 6 to 9 pies below last week's levels.

Whites.—The market remains very quiet and prices are about 2 annas easier.

Yarns.—Remain lifeless. There is no demand from up-country.

Miscellaneous.—There is no change to report.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-7.
Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-8.
T Red Yarn 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2.
Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 13-15 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 15-3 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-3 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-7 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 18-11 per piece.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 8-4 per piece.
Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 35 by 40 Rs. 28-8.
Wh. Shtgs. 98 35 by 40 Rs. 21-8.
Wh. Shtgs. 99 35 by 40 Rs. 22-8.
Wh. Shtgs. Raja 35 by 40 Rs. 11-12.

Per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

There has been no change in the tone of our market during the period under review. Clearances continue to be far from satisfactory, and the long anticipated demand from the main up-country consuming centres has, so far, failed to materialize, but dealers are still hopeful and values remain steady.

We quote per 5 lb., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10½s.	Rs. 3-14-6 to	4-2-6
Mule 12½s.	Rs. 4-4-6 to	4-5-6
Mule 14½s.	Rs. 4-4-6 to	4-8-6
Mule 16½s.	Rs. 4-8-6 to	4-12-6
Mule 20½s.	Rs. 4-14-6 to	5-2-6
Mule 22½s.	Rs. 5-4-6 to	5-8-6

JUTE.

The market during the week has been steady in tone, chiefly due to business in Loose Jute, Mills having been in the market for Fives, Sixes and Rejections at Rs. 15-4, Rs. 14-4 and Rs. 13-4 respectively, at which rates fair quantity of Jute has changed hands. Pucca Bales have been inclined to harden in sympathy although actual business has been confined to very small dimensions, consuming markets continuing to show very little signs of interest, with sterling values still at a substantial discount as compared with replacing costs. At the close the feeling is quieter with practically no enquiries for Jute.

Railway Arrivals.—The imports of Jute into Calcutta by the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways for nine days ending 11th February, 1923, were 180,558 maunds as against 422,114 maunds for the same period of 1922.

The total imports from 1st July, 1922, to 11th February, 1923, were 12,857,546 maunds as compared with 13,075,087 maunds for the corresponding period of last season.

Messrs. Moran & Co. report:—

Loose Jute.—Since our last report a good business has been done; the buying, however, has not been general, but confined to one or two groups. The bulk of the business has been done at Rs. 15 to Rs. 15-4 for Fives, Rs. 14-4 for Sixes and Rs. 13-4 for Rejections, while four annas over these rates was also paid for a small quantity.

The market closes steady with less enquiry in evidence and sellers offering to clear stocks at Rs. 15-8, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 13-8 for Fives, Sixes and Rejections respectively.

JUTE FABRICS.

The market for Hessians since our last report has ruled dull and absence of demand on the part of overseas markets has resulted in values declining, closing quotations for ready 9 and 11 porters being Rs. 19 and Rs. 23-6 respectively. At the beginning of the period under review prices were well maintained with a fair general enquiry in evidence, chiefly of a speculative nature, but this has since fallen away and there has been very little interest shown either in near at hand or forward goods. Heavy Goods have ruled dull with an easier tendency and enquiry chiefly confined to small lots of Standard Liverpool and B. Twills E. Bags, etc.

COAL.

The quiet conditions which have characterised the market for the last few weeks ontinue, but, nevertheless, prices are firm, and according to present indications, with the short supply of wagons, are likely to advance. Labour at most of the Collieries has been in much better supply, and outputs have shown a considerable increase compared with those of the preceding week. The following are the average prices now ruling:—

Desherghur quality Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 14-0.
1st class Jherrias (superior) Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 12-0.
1st class Jherrias (good) Rs. 10-0 to Rs. 10-8
2nd class Jherrias Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7-0.
Raneegunge Rs. 10-0 to Rs. 11-0.

The wagon supply has been bad in both districts, especially in Jherriah where almost daily the allotment both for Up and Down has been for Loco and Specials only. There can be little doubt that the present scheme of distribution, although it has not been in force long, is most unsatisfactory, because it is too inelastic and hide-bound to deal efficiently with public requirements. Instead of offering any facilities outside the prescribed area for the despatch of coal to Industrial Concerns, etc., it simply hampers it in every direction; and the sooner the previous system, under which "X" supplies were granted to meet urgent needs, is reverted the better. Unless something is done before long a very serious situation will arise for Industrial Concerns, etc., will inevitably find themselves left without sufficient coal to meet their needs.

SUGAR.

Owing to the reduced stocks, prices are higher and fluctuating over a small range. Rather limited sales are making ex-godowns and Docks for prompt delivery for local and country consumption, on the "cash system" generally. No demand for distant positions. It is reported that prices at Java have advanced. Per B. md., weight, loose, according to grades for prompt delivery.

REFINED SUGAR.

Cossipore, First White Rs. 18-0.
Cossipore, Small Grain Rs. 17-12.
Cossipore, Crystals Rs. 17-8
Cossipore, Second White Rs. 17-4
Cossipore Grocery Rs. 17-0
Beetroot, E. A. R., Crystal or similar marks Nil.
Beetroot, Granulated Group marks Nil.
China Sugar, Crushed Nil.
China Sugar, Granulated Nil.
China Sugar, Crystal Nil
Madras Sugar, Crushed Rs. 17-4.
Madras Sugar, Granulated Nil.
Java Sugar, T.M.O., White Rs. 15-11.
Java Sugar T.M.O., Brown Rs. 14-4.
Mauritius Sugar Rs. 15-8.
Penang Sugar Nil.

Approximate List of stocks of refined Sugar on the 14th instant in this market:—

Cossipore 4,490 ton; Java 11,600 ton; total 16,090 ton.

NEW COMPANIES.

In the nine months, April to December, 1922, no less than 132 companies were registered in Bengal with an authorised aggregate capital of Rs. 10,35,22,000; in the same period of 1921, the number of companies registered was 203 and the aggregate authorised capital Rs. 29,80,31,000. From April to December, 1922, the number of companies snuffed out was 31 with an aggregate capital of Rs. 4,17,64,000. At least twice as many should have been put in the lethal chamber.

COAL MINE DISASTER.

The Parbela coal mine disaster occurred on 4th January, involving the death of 74 people, 52 men and 22 women. An enquiry is proceeding before Mr. P. C. Tallents who has with him as assessors, Mr. R. R. Simpson, Chief Inspector of Mines in India, and Mr. H. Lancaster, Colliery Superintendent of the East Indian Railway.

* * * *

It is interesting to note that the import duty contributed by Bengal, which practically means Calcutta, amounted to Rs. 9,76,47,000 whereas that contributed by Bombay and Karachi, totalled Rs. 12,88,34,000. But while Calcutta contributed Rs. 3,40,77,000 in export duties, her Western rivals weighed in with only Rs. 15,61,000. In the aggregate, therefore, Calcutta led by over Rs. 13 lakhs.

* * *

It has been decided to remove the Head Office of the Allahabad Bank from Allahabad to Calcutta, which is now practically the Clearing House of India.

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (INDIA), LD.

Report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1922.

You will observe the Revenue Account shows a profit of Rs. 77,478-13-2; to this is added balance carried, forward from last year, Rs. 3,74,431-12-11; and Rents receivable, Rs. 43,800; total Rs. 4,95,710-10-1; and after making the following deductions:—Income Tax adjusted Rs. 23,000-5-1; Depreciation written off, Rs. 1,44,259-3-10; total Rs. 1,67,259-8-11; the Profit and Loss Account shows a balance at credit of Rs. 3,28,471-1-2; which it is recommended should be dealt with as follows:—To payment of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, Rs. 1,57,500; to carry forward, Rs. 1,70,971-1-2; total Rs. 3,28,471-1-2.

As noted above and in accordance with the resolution adopted at our last General Meeting held at the Registered Office of the Company, 99, Clive Street, on the 29th of March, 1922, the accounts which are now submitted by your Directors cover a period of six months only from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1922. The change of system has caused some delay in the preparation of accounts which, it is hoped, will be obviated in future years.

Your Directors regret to report that during the period under review there was no material improvement in the grave industrial depression to which they found it necessary to refer last year, and the necessity of a prudent and cautious policy still continues urgent. With this end in view your Directors have again decided to put aside a substantial sum, amounting for this half-year to Rs. 1,40,000, for the purpose of writing down values of stock-in-trade. The values at which these stocks now stand are, they consider, conservative.

Under these conditions the working results of the period under review may be considered satisfactory and it is proposed to recommend payment of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Agarpara Works.—Very considerable progress has been made towards the completion of these, though a considerable quantity of detail work still remains to be finished. Much of the machinery has already been erected and is actually running and there are sufficient orders in hand at the present time to keep it fully occupied. The Directors would welcome visits to Agarpara by their shareholders, to enable them to see for themselves the valuable property which they possess.

Mr. L. N. Lloyd, a highly qualified Engineer, with Indian experience and excellent credentials, has been appointed Manager of the Works and has already taken up his appointment.

Your Bombay, Madras and Lahore Branches continue to do a satisfactory business, but it is considered that with a more adequate staff further developments are possible and your Directors are taking steps to augment the staff at each Branch as suitable assistants are procurable.

The Directors exceedingly regret to have to announce that owing to ill-health, Mr. John Harper has found it necessary to take leave prior to retirement. Mr. Harper has been connected with Marshall's business in India for a period of 35 years and has in fact built it up from the very smallest beginnings; he was the first Managing Director of the New Company and the moving spirit throughout in all the progress that has been made. His retirement from active participation in the affairs of the Company in India will leave a gap which it will indeed be difficult to fill, but it is a pleasure to be able to inform you that through his connection with Messrs. J. Hugh Marshall and Partners your Agents in England, he will still be able to give you the benefit of his advice and assistance.—E. Holberton, A. D. Gordon, A. E. Mitchell, Directors.

Calcutta, 7th February, 1923.

The balance-sheet is as under:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	52,50,000
Reserves	1,50,000
Debts	11,09,115
Profit and Loss	3,28,471
Total	68,37,586

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Block (net)	25,71,866
Goodwill	4,50,000
Stock-in-Trade	23,55,249
Goods-in-Transit	2,17,193
Outstandings	7,57,734
Cash and Invests	4,85,544
Total	68,37,586

Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unconsciously fell into evil habits which in a year and a half reduced me to a complete wreck. My friends often enquired from me the cause of my "breakdown" which for very shame I could not apprise them of but secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake, in connection with my employment, a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks on the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously and aged-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden treasure of shameful secrets.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and other necessary medicines.

GOD TO WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I considered myself entirely cured, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a vigour to my deranged nervous system that it would smack of immodesty to render the proud effects in black and white. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some of the hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine for those unhappy creatures who had incapacitated themselves for the healthy enjoyment of life. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and advertising operations.

Price I Phial of liniment Rs. 2-8 } excluding postal
Price 1 box Pills Rs. 1-8 } expenses, i.e., As. 6.

Price I full box containing I phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

One pill to be taken in the morning and one in the evening with fresh water or cow milk. Liniment to be applied once in 24 hours either during the day time or in the night.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements.

This peerless medicine has benefitted thousands of people mentioned in the list of whose names along with others nake a voluminous book in itself. Some of these men do not allow us to insert their full testimonials and hence we cannot do so but at the same time this is published only with a view to give currency to this rare medicine.

TESTIMONIALS.

BAWA SARUP SINGH, E.A.C., LAHORE.

Your medicine did much good to the patient. His bodily vigour has also considerably improved. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with glow of treasure. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA, BERAR.

I once sent your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phials of liniment per V. P. P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

ONE CERTIFICATE WORTH ONE LAC OF RUPEES.

NAWAB SAADAT ALI KHAN, CHIEF OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE.

A relative of mine had lost his vigour from the last six years. In addition to the various advertised medicines he had made use of many prescriptions of the specific nature but none of these remedies did him any lasting good. At last he resorted to the treatment of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed which brought wonders. The patient completely recovered in two weeks. It is indeed wonderful how such an old disease was eradicated in a couple of weeks' treatment. I accordingly certify that this medicine of magical effect deserves appreciation. It is boon for those who stand in need of it.

(Sd.) Saadat Ali Khan.

ZUBDATAL HUKMA HAKIM HAUZIO PIR AHMED SHAH SINDHI,
Diploma Holder, Punjab University, Lahore, Physician to Rajas of the Punjab.

The medicine of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed of Moholla Pir Gillanian, Lahore, produces an enviable effect upon general sexual debility. No praise overestimates the wonderful effects of this medicine upon the diseases detailed above. The liniment never fails to produce the desired effect without at the same time causing any skin eruption.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO:—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED PIR GILANIAN, 73, LAHORE.

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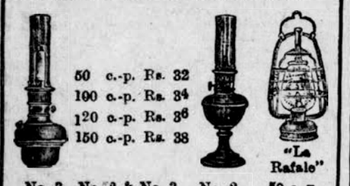

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For names of nearest dealers, free pamphlets and further particulars, apply to:—

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CHILEAN NITRATE COMMITTEE,
6, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

NEVER DRUG A CLOGGED LIVER—IT ONLY NEEDS CLEANSING.

A Sluggish, Congested Liver is always made worse by frequent dosings with strong carthartic drugs. This merely irritates the liver and bowels to temporary, violent and convulsive action, only to leave them weaker than ever, like whipping a tired horse. Instead, use something more natural and lasting. Try the pleasant-tasting medicinal drink produced by dissolving Alkia Saltrates (powder form) in plain water. Eminent medical men, after subjecting this treatment to the most thorough tests, have pronounced it to be the equal of any ever perfected for cleansing, stimulating, and regulating the liver. Similar both in composition and effects to the medicinal water of famous hot springs. All chemists keep Alkia Saltrates in stock. Get a few ounces to-day for trial. Its cost is slight. Drink a tumblerful of this medicinal water occasionally and see how easy it is to break the pill habit and rid yourself of biliousness, lassitude, headaches, skin troubles, or any other disorders due to retention of impurities in the system. You can thus enjoy full bodily and mental efficiency at all times.

ARMY REFORM.

DEMAND FOR FURTHER INDIANISATION.

SECOND READING OF RACIAL DISTINTIONS BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

Continuing the discussion on Indian Army Reforms and the annoucement of the Commander-in-Chief of the Indianisation of eight Infantry units Mr. Seshagiri Iyer said the country did not want any dose offered by the Commander-in-Chief but a definite programme of the Indianisation of the army in all its branches. He, therefore, moved an addition to Mr. Yamin Khan's resolution urging Gov. ernment to place on the table of the House the scheme if any for Indianisation of the army and correspondence that had passed between Government and the Secretary of State on the subject.

Mr. Innes opposed Mr. Seshagiri Iyer's motion. He said even if Government were prepared to publish the correspondence, they could not do so without concurrence of the Secretary of State and that concurrence Government had not got. If the House passed a resolution for publication, Government would forward the recommendation to the Secretary of State and he could not say what would be the reply of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Kamat drew attention of the House to a resolution passed by the Assembly with the consent of the Government of India two years ago urging that all branches of the army including the air force be made open to Indians. The Commander-in-Chief's scheme had failed to throw any light on the question as to whether the army as a whole was to be open to Indians. According to his information there were 3,200 British officers in the Cavalry and Infantry and he wanted to know as to whether the proposed indianisation of eight units would bear a reasonable proportion to the total number of British officers. He also wanted that the regulation of admissions to the Dehra Dun College be sufficiently elastic to give a chance to a larger number of boys from different provinces to enter it. The age limit also must be raised. He pointed out that if Indianisation was to proceed only by filling vacancies as they arose it would involve a much slow progress. Replacement of British by Indian officers must be adopted and he was glad to find that replacement was to be resorted to in the case of the eight units.

ANGLO-INDIAN CLAIMS.

Colonel Gidney was opposed to too rapid Indianisation which the Indian politician seemed anxious to secure but he wanted assurance from Government that it would keep in view the unanimous recommendation of the Assembly that the term Indian included "Anglo-Indian" and that his community would have a fair share in any scheme of Indianisation and that Anglo-Indian boys would be freely admitted to the Dehra Dun Military College.

Mr. Rangachariar expressed thanks for the announcement made by the Commander-in-Chief in the morning.

Mr. Abdur Rahim, Mr. Moppil Nair and Mr. Bijlikhan expressed full satisfaction at the Government scheme and opposed the resolution and the amendments.

Mr. Abdul Kassim said that for the loss of Indian manhood and ability to fight the British administration alone was responsible.

Mr. T. E. Moir (Madras) in advising Mr. Yamin Khan and Mr. Seshagiri Iyer to withdraw their motions spoke in a serious tone. He wished that the House had shown greater appreciation of the importance and momentous nature of the Commander-in-Chief's declaration than was noticed in the discussion. He himself received the announcement partly with relief, partly with regret and partly with apprehension.

Concluding Mr. Moir asked the House to realise the spirit underlying the announcement of the Commander-in-Chief and advised Mr. Yamin Khan and Mr. Seshagiri Iyer to withdraw their motions and thereby adopt an attitude in consonance with the dignity of this Assembly.

Mr. D. C. Burua welcomed the Government announcement and felt satisfied with it.

Mr. Ginwala said that the House did not require lecture from Mr. Moir to realise the character of Government's announcement. The historical parallel drawn by Mr. Moir was entirely misleading. Time had changed. The Indian army of to-day was different from that of old days. Mr. Moir had exploited an anachronism which had been quoted in the past time out of number. Referring to the Commander-in-Chief's observation regarding external and internal menace Mr. Ginwala asked which country in the world was free from those dangers to-day. Was England free? He protested against the maintenance of an army for internal menace, because it implied that Government of the country was based only on its military strength. The internal order was the duty of the police and not the army.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer's amendment was put to vote and negatived by 28 against 54.

The Assembly then rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

When the assembly resumed sitting after lunch, Sir Sydney Crookshank emphasised that the Commander-in-Chief's announcement should have made it clear that Government proposed to Indianise Indian units in regular steps and further Indianisation was entirely to depend on the result achieved in the first step. A demand for further advance should come latter in due course.

Dr. Gour moved an amendment which while gratefully acknowledging the announcement urged that steps be taken to formulate a scheme for steady increase of Indians in the commissioned ranks of Indians with a view to ensure officering of all Indian regiments Indian officers with the minimum of Britis officers as might at present be necessary to ensure their officiency. Dr. Gour while admitting great change was introdused by the Government's decision pointed out that rather than waiting for the result of experiment, Government should undertake steady Indianisation keeping minimum number of British officers for maintaining the necessary efficiency. He strongly deprecated the motions urging communal representation. The army was a different body from Councils and civil departments. In its case the first and last consideration ought to be efficiency.

Mr. Burdon, Army Secretary, admitted that Dr. Gour's amendment approximated more than any other to a course of action which Government has taken in the interest of India, but even this Government could not accept because having announced a policy to-day, they should not bind themselves to formulate another scheme without trying the one already adopted. To accept the amendment would be incongruous and liable to misinterpretation. The resolution and amendments were framed by their movers when the policy of Government was not known. The position had now completely changed. They had sent in their motions for securing Indianisation and Indianisation in some measure had been granted. The motions therefore, necessarily fell to the ground. He drew attention of the House to that portion of the Commander-in-Chief's speech which stated that side by side with comulete Indianisation of eight units Indian officers holding Kings Commission would continue to be employed with other units. This contained an inherent possibility of increase. These officers would be available for manning more units when further step was decided upon as a result of success achieved on the first.

Sir Henry Stenyon thought that the resolution was premature and so also Dr. Gour's amendment. Indian army was a fighting machine kept for affording protection from external aggression and internal disorder and its first requisite was efficiency. Attempts at communal representation in the army should therefore be deprecated. Government had formulated their scheme. Government had started the process of training Indians and placed Indian officers with the King's Commissions in Indian regiments where side by side with Brit'sh officers they could learn those habits of thought, life and leadership which were essential to success and now eight units were to be completely Indianised. The house ought to realise what that meant. He was confident that the experiment would prove successful and that if they found that Indian units under Indian officers proved as efficient as under British officers, they could demand further advance at a greater pace and personally he would not then mind Indianisation of eighty in place of eight units.

Dr. Gour's amendment was put and rejected by a narrow majority of two, voting being forty-two against forty for.

Mr. Shahani moved for a committee to recommend steps towards Indianisation. This was also negatived.

Mr. Aggrawala moved that in the scheme of Indianisation due regard be given to a fair representation of different castes and communities.

Mr. Burdon said Government policy in the matter was based on the recommendation of the Assembly. The general rule they followed was that selection was made from communities which furnished recruits in proportion to number in which they furnished such recruits and due consideration was also given to educated sons of middle classes Mr. Aggrawala's amendment was negatived.

MR. YAMIN KHAN'S REPLY.

Mr. Yamin Khan replying to the debate emphasised that his request was modest and reasonable. He did not want that all vacancies which fell vacant hereafter should go to Indians, but only that in future all vacancies in the posts of second lieutenants should go only to Indians. Thus from the lowest rung of the ladder would Indians rise to the higher posts in the Indian army in due course and after due training. This procedure, he maintained, would surely result in Indianisation of the army within a third of the century while Government scheme might involve longer delay. His scheme, he commended, was safer, speedier and more reasonable than that announced by Government.

Mr. Burdon in concluding the debate said it was clear from the discussion that the members of the House and Government were now in a much closer mutual understanding in regard to this vital subject. Government frankly recognised that demand was natural and Government was anxious to meet it so far as was compatible with proper discharge of their grave responsibility for defence of India. On the other hand members had recognised the gravity of the issues, difficulties of situation and limitations within which the solution was to be found. Government had taken steps to provide essential machinery for preliminary training and education which was essential for success of any scheme. He was glad to acknowledge that the majority in the House agreed that a very real step forward had been taken. It was among the many achievements which could be placed to the credit of this Assembly. He concluded. "I feel sure that Indian officers of Indianised regiments will say to themselves not that we want more than we have got but that here is an opportunity which will grasp firmly and confidently and we would endeavour so to work it as to consolidate the claim to greater things both for ourselves and for those who come after us".

MR. YAMIN KHAN'S RESOLUTION REJECTED.

The original resolution of Mr. Yamin Khan was then put and rejected by forty-three votes against twenty-two. The Assembly then adjourned till Monday.

RACIAL DISTINCTION BILL.

DELHI, Feb. 19.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to discuss Government motion for consideration and passing of Racial Distinction Bill and other official legislative business. Sir Malcolm Hailey leader of the House, was present to pilot the Racial Distinction Bill.

Replying to Sir Montague Webb who drew attention to fact that the tariff valuation of paper was twice the current, market value, thus resulting in imposition of double the import duty sanctioned by the Legislature, Mr. Innes said that Government had issued a notification on Saturday last revising the valuation in view of fall in price. Sir Montague Webb then asked whether in view of general fall in prices Government would examine various valuations to see that the duties imposed on articles did not greatly exceed those sanctioned by the Legislature. Mr Innes said that the question raised a wide issue. If valuation were to be reduced on fall in prices, then they ought to be raised when there was rise in prices

Replying to Mr. Ahmed Bux Mr. Burdon, Army Secretary said that question of admission of Indians to the commissioned ranks in the Artillery Engineering and Air Force Services was still under consideration.

BILL PASSES 2ND READING.

After prolonged discussion in which Mr. Burdon, Sir Malcolm Hailey, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Sir Henry Stanyon, Dr. Gour, Mr. Samarth and Col. Gidney took part the closure was put and the house agreed to the second reading of the Racial Distinction Bill with one dissentient voice that of Mr. Samarth and then adjourned for lunch.

SIR IBRAHIM'S SUCCESSOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—The various references that have appeared in your paper from time to time to the appointment of a successor to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, have been followed with the keenest interest by the general public.

To any dispassionate mind, there can scarcely be any question that the appointment is the plain right of the Mahomedans of this Presidency. Due representation of that community in India was one of the object of the Reforms. And this purpose has been carried into effect in the other provinces. It has so far been recognized in this Presidency as well in the appointmest of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. And it is devoutly to be hoped that it will continue to be fulfilled in the appointment of his successor.

His Excellency the Governor has ever testified to his extensive and intimate relations with Mahomedan countries and peoples. He has always extended his sympathy and support to Mahomedan interest and aspirations. Here is a golden opportunity for the translation of his kindly interest in the Mahomedan community into appropriate action.

A place intended for a Mahomedan and at present held by a Mahomedan is to fall vacant very shortly. It is not merely a prize appointment, but a post of the highest potentialities of service to the people at large and to the Mahomedan community in particular. Mahomedans of the requisite qualifications for the place are not wanting in this presidency. It is, therefore, as much due to the British regard for the welfare of the Mahomedans as to the interets of that community that the appointment should be entrusted to a Mahomedan.

—Yours, etc.

AHMED PEERBHOY BUTLER.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Sampson charged Velji Dharsey with house-breaking by day and theft of property valued at Rs. 18 belonging to one Ramnarayan Kashiram on the 18th instant.

The complainant's story was that on the 18th instant at 11 a.m. he locked up his room at Bhuleshwar and went to his work and at about 3-30 p.m. when he returned he found the lock on the door missing. He, then, opened the door and found the accused inside his room with a bundle of clothes in his hand. On being questioned the accused did not give him a satisfactory reply. He, then, raised an alarm and made the accused over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted his eight previous convictions. The Magistrate committed the accused to the ensuing criminal sessions to take his trial there.

HANDBAG CONTAINING REVOLVER MISSING.

Mr. Percy Palmerino, a motor engineer, has reported to the police that his wife went into a shop at Carnac Road to make purchases. After coming out she left her handbag in her motor car behind her seat and began talking with a friend. She, then, turned round for the handbag when she missed it. The handbag contained a five-chambered revolver with about thirty cartridges and Rs. 10 in change.

CORONER'S COURT.

RUN OVER BY MOTOR CAR.

A Mahomedan named Shaffi, aged about fifty, was knocked down and run over by a motor car near the Northbrook Gardens on Grant Road and died at once. His body was removed to the morgue. At an inquest held by Mr. King, the Coroner, Alimahomed Rajakhan, a pedestrian who witnessed the incident deposed that the car was going very fast and that no horn was sounded. The deceased came out of a side street and was walking slowly across the road. The car knocked him down and ran over him. The car stopped after going 15 paces and a man from the car got on the footboard, and when he saw the deceased lying on the road, he took his seat again in the car, which was driven away very fast. The number of the car could not be taken as smoke issued from behind from the car. The injured man died at once. There were three men in the car besides the driver who had on a khaki coat. The passengers appeared to be Hindus. The car was on the tram lines when the deceased was knocked down. It had the two upper lights in front, but not the lower lights. There was a red tail-light but the smoke formed a screen and it could not be seen properly nor could the number.

After Mahomed Hoosein, a Marine Engineer, had been examined, the jury returned a verdict of death from his having been knocked down and run over by a motor car which was apparently driven in a rash and negligent manner and which had not been traced.

LITTLE GIRL STRUCK BY CART WHEEL.

Fatmabai, a Mahomedan girl, aged about two years and a half, residing with her mother at Dockyard Road, Mazagon, came out of her house at 5-30 p.m. on the 18th instant and fell near the hind legs of the bullock yoked to a cart that was passing near the house. She was struck by the wheel and fell but the cart stopped before the wheel could pass over her. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where five of her ribs were found to have been fractured and she died on the night of Sunday last.

TRAMWAY FARES.

OPPOSITION TO ENHANCEMENT.

CORPORATION MEETING ADJOURNED.

When the Municipal Corporation met yesterday, it found itself in a hall full of people who had gathered there to protest against the proposed increase in tramway fares. A procession had gathered near the Crawford Market, under the auspices of the Nationalist Municipal Party, and marched towards the Municipal building with flags flying and placards in their hands with suitable mottoes. The leaders of the Nationalist Party marched in the van. The procession as it entered the hall occupied every available space, and the small hall was overcrowded to suffocation.

OPPOSITION TACTICS.

While the large crowd of people who occupied the galleries and the hall was very quiet, there was at the same time a sort of suppressed excitement. After some of the items in the February agenda had been gone through Mr. Patel asked the President to take up the November agenda which contained the Tramways question, but the President refused to accede to the request. Again and again attempts were made by means of adjournment motions to induce the President, but the majority of the members, as well as the President would not agree. Mr. Jamnadas then suddenly got up and moved the adjournment of the house as he wanted to ask the Commissioner to lay on the table certain papers in connection with the Hornby-Ballard Road scheme, but the President again refused permission to Mr. Mehta. Mr. Mehta said unless he moved his proposition the President could not give his opinion as to whether he was in order or not, but the President after a good deal of discussion disallowed Mr. Mehta from making the motion. After a time Mr. Jamnadas again got up and moved the adjournment of the house for the consideration of an urgent financial matter. He said Rs. 15 lakhs were going to be given away by the Corporation to one prty as compensation for property acquired, which was not really worth one-third the price. After one or two speeches the motion was thrown out.

After this some routine questions were taken up for consideration and in spite of the time appointed for the discussion of the Tramway question being 4 p.m. (Bombay Time), the President refused to touch it. All the while there was the large crowd waiting in the hall and in the galleries, most of it standing for want of sitting accommodation. Yet, the President took up the question half-an-hour later and said he could not help it since the Nationalist members had moved so many adjournments. When the question was at last taken up at 4-30 p.m. Mr. Fry at once moved an adjournment of the debate, so that the members of the Corporation who had gone to the Councils might have an opportunity of taking part in the debate. His proposal was, however, negatived by the Corporation. In the meantime many attempts were made by the champions of the Tramway Company to adjourn the discussion for want of a quorum, by trooping out of the hall and they succeeded in the end. On the motion for adjournment to April there was a dramatic scene when the result was announced of the voting by show of hands. There was a tremendous cheering, but a poll was soon demanded and the result was 17 voted for and 17 against. The Chairman, Dr. Master, who took the chair when Mr. Mirza vacated it, elected to throw his weight on the side of the Tramway Company. The question will be discussed on Thursday next.

Throughout the meeting the Commissioner was keeping order among the crowd, and, as he took this business upon himself rather too seriously it gave him no peace of mind, as he got up every now and then to keep the crowd back. He was stimulated in his efforts by the excited "chits" of a European member, whose contribution to the debate was otherwise nil.

PRIORITY FOR NOVEMBER AGENDA REFUSED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding.

At the outset, Mr. V. J. Patel asked the President that the November agenda might be taken up for consideration. But the request was refused.

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy moved that the report of the Election and Procedure Rules Committee for the election of co-opted councillors to be elected by single transferable votes be approved and adopted. The motion was duly seconded.

Mr. B. N. Gamudia moved an amendment that the rules be adopted and that the Secretary be requested to have an illustration made out on the basis of 96 voters and 22 candidates and that it be circulated among the members of the Corporation.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah seconded and the amendment was carried.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta then moved for the adjournment of the house for the consideration of an urgent matter. He said the Standing Committee and the Municipal Corporation had sanctioned proposals for the acquisition of various properties for the Hornby-Ballard scheme involving an expenditure of Rs. 15,40,000, and the money was going to be paid on that day. Unless the house considered the matter the very day the money would be paid to the sellers, and it would be too late for them afterwards. He said the Corporation had agreed to the purchase of those four properties, Nos. 677, 678, 679 and 680, on a wrong representation from one Mr. Bode that he had contracted to purchase the properties, whereas no contract was made until some months later. Besides, one third of the property was purchased for a sum of one lakh, whereas the whole property was sold to the Corporation for Rs. 15 40,000. He thought there was some bungling in the whole matter, and as the question was a serious one, he wanted an adjournment of the house to consider the question. He had got in his possession all the correspondence passed between the Municipal Commissioner and one Mr. Gagrat and he thought the Corporation should go into the question at once.

Mr. V. J. Patel seconded. He said the officers concerned should be at once suspended, otherwise any enquiry that would be held would not be fair and equitable.

The Commissioner said he had posted himself with full particulars in the matter and he had offered to show the whole correspondence to the member who had a poposition standing against his name. A part of the property was mortgaged to persons, who would not lend money on it except with the greatest care. And thirteen lakhs had been paid on mortgage. He thought everything was that right and the money had accordingly been paid only that day.

The motion was rejected by the house.

TRAMWAY FARES.

A number of motions were proposed during the debate for adjournment and taking up of the question of the Tramway fares, but, the President put some to vote and on others he refused to take the decision of the Corporation, the chair at 4-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) He left the November agenda was then taken up, and the Nov ation then considered the Tram-

The Corpo 's report recommending the en- way Company fares. Mr. P. J. Marzban had hancement of pending the adoption of the removed recom Mr. Velker had moved an amend- port. Dr. M. B ecording the report. Mr. B. N. ment merely r moved an amendment record- Gamudia had and referring the question to ing the report sixteen members for an early a committee of report.

Mr. J. T. Fry moved that the consideration of the question be adjourned to next meeting. as nine memb rs had gone to the Council meeting and s me were attending a funeral. Mr. R. D. Mr. B. N. ughes seconded. Motiwalla said the matter was not likely to be finished at that sitting and he thought it was better that some of the members who wanted to speak should be allowed to do so.

MR. MEHTA SUGGTSTS POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said he agreed with Mr. Fry that the house was not representative, and he went further and said that the question should be discussed at the April meeting by the new Corporation, which would be really a representative body.

Mr. Hussenbhoy Lallji said at the next meeting also there would be a Council meeting and were they, he asked, to postpone the question from meeting to meeting?

Dr. Viegas wanted to move another motion that the question be taken up in April.

The motion was ruled out of order. Mr. Fry's motion was rejected by 13 votes for and 14 against.

Dr. Viegas said the Corporation were charging the Tramway Company a very moderate rent, and if the Company was charged an enhanced rent, the Corporation should be paid the fee every quarter. For the first mile of road they should charge Rs. 10,000 as rent, for the second mile twenty thousand, for the third mile thirty thousand and so on. If one party wanted a modification of the contract, the other party also should have the same modification. The Company was a public utility company and it should not be allowed to get more than 10 per cent. interest. The original share of 150 was now actually worth 250 without taking any money from the shareholders; that meant 10 per cent dividend given formerly was now almost 20 per cent. Similar was the case with the preference shares, and the whole thing was unfair. They had given the Company the best roads in the city—the most overcrowded roads were used by them—and there was a kind of monopoly, and if they wanted a revision of fares, there should be a simultaneous revision of the rent charged for the roads. He moved an amendment that the consideration of the question be taken up along with the other question.

For want of a seconder the motion fell to the ground.

ADJOURNMENT FOR WANT OF QUORUM

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand then moved that the consideration of the Tramway question be postponed to April. He said it was an important matter and they should not come to decision hastily. When the new Corporation came into existence in April next, it would be in a better position to deal with the whole question.

Mr. Bowla seconded.

The question was then put to vote and 14 voted for and 13 voted against. A poll was then demanded and 17 voted for and 17 against. The chairman of the meeting Dr. Master gave his casting vote against the amendment and it was declared rejected.

The discussion was then again taken up, but as there was no quorum the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

"TRUE SERVANT OF INDIA"

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The anniversary of the death of Gopal Krishna Gokhale was celebrated last night at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Mr. R. R. Kale presiding.

Mr. Kale said a man who was really good could not but take to the service of the people and a man could not, in these days but take political work for the good of his people. Mahatma Gandhi had said that from his 20 years' experience of Gokhale he was of the opinion that he was a 'dharmatma' (soul of religion). Service for the country and devotion to it which was regarded by Gokhale as of great importance was of greater value than the work rendered by their religious teachers. He then compared the work of Ramdas to that of Gokhale—the latter being Bharatdas (servant of India)—and said the latter's work was no less inferior to that of Ramdas. The younger generation, might knowing his ways, try to act like him and render service to the country.

GOKHALE'S FAITH IN ENGLAND.

Mr. G. C. Bhate said if they looked at the present condition of the political parties in the country, they would be despirited. There were differences, everywhere. Even in the Congress there were parties, and altogether there were three parties in the country. But these three parties were small, and the large majority of people were full of despair. Swaraj was promised in a year, and days had passed on and Swaraj had not arrived, and the country was plunged into despair, and there was slackening of efforts. It was, therefore, the most appropriate time to celebrate the life of such a person as Gokhale, whose example stood out as a beacon light to them all. The speaker then gave a life sketch of Gokhale, and said for the first 18 years he devoted himself both to educational and political work, and the last 12 years were entirely devoted to political work. In 1885 he joined the Deccan Education Society. The teaching of Gokhale was that it was a providential arrangement by which India's fate was linked with that of England. That teaching he had imbibed from his Guru Ranade. He thought it was for the good of India that Western civilisation had come to India, as an antidote against their fatalistic teachings. It was no use grumbling at it, and they must take it for granted. That was the first lesson. Another lesson was that the political advancement of the country could not be one sided. He thought the progress of the country should be on all sides; the whole work should go on together. Consequently their activities must not and could not be one sided. Another thing was that they should have sanity, and escape all sentimental things. They had to be practical in their politics, and not merely sentimental. Not that he had no sentiments, but the speaker thought mere sentiments would not do. They had to have an insight into politics, if they wanted to make an impression on their rulers and Englishmen. He looked at political life as a spiritual thing; he looked at it from a religious spirit. In the West politics were compared to a prostitute; as they were of a varying nature and character. Mr Gokhale's life was diametrically opposed to deceit and cunning and he firmly believed that it was honesty and nobility and uprightness that told in the end. He thought that there was such a thing as straightforwardness, and honesty. He was prepared to judge of the actions of other people with a sense of fairness, and that was why he was respected by his worst opponents. The respect he evoked was due to his espousal of higher politics, for the cause of India was always fair and just and good. And he was sure of justice in the long run; in that faith he worked. Referring to Gokhale's apology to Government in regard to his letters on the plague policy of Government, the speaker said Mr. Gokhale took the course he did because the people who had written him those letters would have come into trouble and they begged him to apologise and not take the matter further. And Gokhale was far above the common things and he apologised.

Mr. Desai also spoke.

CELEBRATION BY BHAGINI SAMAJ.

The seventh anniversary of the Bhagini Samaj and the anniversary of the death of Mr. G. K. Gokhale were celebrated yesterday, at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Mrs. Sonabai Jayaker presiding. All present were clad in khadar and khadi was also kept for sale.

The last year's report was read and it was stated that spinning was the chief work undertaken by the Samaj; 1,200 lbs. of cotton was spun and 1,000 lbs. of yarn was woven into 2,000 yards of khadi. The income from khadi sale was Rs. 9,792-8-9 while the expenditure was Rs. 5,331-14-9; an appeal was now made for Rs. 17,000.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar then addressed the meeting at some length giving the salient features in the life of Mr. Gokhale.

The President said they must all take the example of Gokhale for their guidance; Gokhale was a true servant of India during his whole life, and she asked them to revere his memory by every means in their power.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

Wilson College Day, 5 p.m., H. E. the Governor to preside.

Pt. Ramdev's lecture on "Untouchability", Servants of India Society's Hall, 6-30 p.m.

Annual meeting of B. P. Council of Women, Sydenham College of Commerce, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February, 21.

Monthly meeting of the B. P. Congress Committee, 6 p.m. Krishna Building.

THURSDAY, February 22.

Dr. Annie Besant's lecture on "The Delhi Conference I. Programme for the Country", Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta to preside

Sydenham College students' gathering, 5-30 p.m., Sir H. C. Inshah to preside.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 23.

Dr. Annie Besant's lecture on "The Delhi Conference II. The Work of the Committees", at the Excelsior, Sir D M. Petit, Bart., to preside.

Public meeting re. Turkey's righteous struggle, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MODY.—February 19th at Cumballa Hill, Bombay, Peroshaw B. R. Mody, father of H. P. Mody and K. P. Mody. R6521

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

All gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, except those empanelled in the part-heard case under trial, are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning, the 21st instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.), instead of to-day (Tuesday), the 20th idem.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "China" with mails from London of the 15th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 17th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Malwa" with the mails from Bombay of the 3rd instant, arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 17th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. special train left at 4 p.m. and were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The mails left by the mail special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

KENSINGTON RESULTS.

The following candidates of the Sandhurst High School, Bombay, passed the Kensington-London Senior and Preliminary Examinations in December, 1922, in first-class with honours, the result being cent. per cent.:—(1) Jayakar, Vijayasen M. G.; (2) Surtey, Cooverjee B.; (3) Kapadia, Maganlal K.; (4) Cooper, S. E.; (5) Jayakar, Jayasen M. G.

STRIKES IN THE CITY.

The Crown Mill which had declared a lock-out till the 19th instant opened yesterday, when the weavers refused to resume work and demanded payment for the seven days they had worked in the current month. They were accordingly paid off by the management yesterday.

The strikers of the Currimbhoy and the Fazalbhoy Mills did not resume their work yesterday. They have been replaced by new men and the mills are working.

The strike of the Wallace Flour Mill at Mazagon continued yesterday. The strikers were offered to be paid off by the management, but they refused to receive their wages. Hence, the mill still remains closed.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

PROPOSED ARYA KUMAR SABHA.

It is intended to start an Arya Kumar Sabha in Bombay. A meeting for the same purpose will be held in the Arya Samaj Hall, near Wilson High School, to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.), Professor Rama Deva and Shriman Chandakaran will address. All interested are cordially invited.

PT. RAMADEV'S LECTURE ON UNTOUCHABILITY AND CASTE.

Pundit Ramadev, Principal, Gurukul Vidyalaya, Haridwar, will deliver a public lecture on "Untouchability and Caste in the light of Vedic culture", under the auspices of the Servants of India Society, at the Servants of India Society's Hall, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m., when Mr. G. K. Devadhar will preside.

"G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A public meeting of the Congress members resident of the Parel and Worli areas will be held near Warli Naka, on the open ground in front of the Satyanarayen Temple at 8-0 p.m. on Tuesday next (the 27th instant), to form a "Taluka Congress Committee" for the Parel and Warli areas and ask for the recognition of the same by the Bombay G Ward District Congress Committee.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA TOURNAMENT.

Further play in connection with the Western India Tennis Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Queen's Road Courts. Besides matches in Gentlemen's Singles and Doubles, a beginning was made yesterday with Mixed Doubles.

RESULTS.

The following are the results:—

Driver beat Hosie 5—7, 8—6, 6—3.

Okamoto beat Kawamura 6—0, 6—0.

Ranga Rao and Wagle beat Kawamura and Satow 6—2, 6—2.

Bean and Frost beat Raja Iyer and Khatau 6—3, 7—5.

Bunbury and Mrs. Macquien beat Jeejeebhoy and Mrs. Maw 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

Annett and Mrs. Swinhoe beat Pereira and Mrs. Race 6—0, 6—0.

Lady Tata and Nowroji beat Frost and Mrs. Portlock 6—2, 1—6, 6—2.

Pitt and Mrs. Cooper beat Brough and Mrs. Hunt 6—4, 7—5.

Okamoto and Mrs. Blunt beat Syed Hassan and Miss Hyam, 6—4, 6—0.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Court No. 1—4 p.m.

Bean v. Parton.

Followed by Bean and Miss Tylden Patterson v. J. E. Jackson and Mrs. Nelson.

Court No. 2—4 p.m.

Fox v. Frost.

Followed by Fakuda and Okamoto v. Dastoor and Jeejeebhoy.

Followed by Ranga Rao v. Tornonaga.

Court No. 3—5-15 p.m.

Driver v. England.

Court No. 5—5-15 p.m.

Parton and Miss Kelly v. R. A. Wagle and Mrs. Row.

Court No. 6—5-15 p.m.

Annett v. N. B. Bhagwat.

The players in the second match in Court No. 2 must be ready to play at 4-30 p.m.

BUSINESS MEN!!

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The following books of Professor Sohrab R. Davar of Davar's College of Commerce and the Government College are the result of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V. P. Post if you cannot call.

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2. MERCANTILE LAW. (1923) 3rd Edition.) This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B. Com. Students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9 just out.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES. (1916) A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6-0.
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Tuesday, February 20, 1923.

"THE FLAG OF THE KHALIFA."

A flag presented to the Indian Muslims by the Khalifa himself is due to arrive to-day on s.s. Pilsna in charge of Mr. Sadiq, Barrister-at-law, of Amritsar from whom the following cable was received on Feb. 16:

"Arriving Pilsna. Send somebody to fetch flag of Khalifa."

We imagine that not somebody, but everybody, will go to fetch the flag of the Khalifa and bear it in a great procession to the Juma Masjid, where it can remain on view until its ultimate destination is decided. For that ultimate destination we would suggest Ajmer as a place which thousands of Muslims from all parts of India visit every year.

THE PROVINCIAL BUDGET.

The Hon. Mr. Lawrence, Member in charge of the Presidency's finances, indulged in easy self-congratulation which would considerably mar the effect of an otherwise creditable effort at balancing the finances of the province displayed in this year's budget. "I have been warned" he said, "that since public opinion has expected a large deficit in the current year, there will be grave disappointment at the nature of our announcement of a considerable surplus secured in the current year, and a small surplus anticipated in the coming year, and that this Government may expect severe castigation at the hands of those who are so disappointed." There will, indeed, be a general feeling of pleasant surprise that, on the whole, the Presidency's finances are so satisfactory. Without going into needless details, it may briefly be said that as against an anticipated deficit of 8 lakhs on the budget of 1922-23, there is now expected, under the revised estimates, a surplus of 56 lakhs, due to revenue improvements amounting to 26 lakhs and retrenchment in expenditure aggregating 38 lakhs. The latter, indeed, would be obviously the most creditable achievement, were it not for the fact that both the Finance Member in his speech introducing the budget, and the Chief Secretary, in an explanatory memorandum prefacing the budget, are particularly insistent upon the dangerous lengths to which retrenchment has been carried. If retrenchment has been effected at the cost of any vital service—though the details given do not disclose any reason for such apprehension—its effect cannot possibly be enduring; and we would feel some hesitation in joining in the chorus of congratulations which is more likely to visit the Finance Member than the castigation he might have apprehended.

The detail of particular improvements on either side will not seriously moderate the first impulse of satisfaction on a general survey of the budget. The increase of 36½ lakhs in excise revenue, for, example, cannot be taken as a cause for rejoicing, though the improvement in revenue has been accomplished by some reduction in consumption. His Excellency the Governor in his speech to the Council said that the Minister of Excise has been able, in one year, to secure reduction in the consumption of liquor by 10 per cent. in Bombay City and by 5 per cent. in the mofussil. This is hardly an achievement over which the public who demand prohibition can enthuse. On the other hand, the fall of 40 lakhs in stamp revenue, despite the increased taxation sanctioned by the Council last year, provides an indisputable proof of the intensity of commercial depression; and we even doubt if the authorities responsible for the estimate have been quite prudent in taking, for the next financial year the stamp revenue at 206 lakhs, including 16 lakhs from the new entertainments tax, when the revised figure for the same item stands at only 180 lakhs as against the budgeted figure of 230 lakhs. But the head most interesting to the majority of the Council will no doubt be that of the land revenue, which acounts for nearly 575 lakhs out of a total revenue of a little over 1,400 lakhs. "The varying course of land revenue receipts is due, of course, to the elasticity of our present system of remissions and suspensions, and the figure taken in the present year is 575 lakhs, or 68 *lakhs in excess of what we may fix as our normal average.*" (The italics are ours.) This is by no means hopeful. The present equilibrium is shown to depend entirely on the surplus collection of arrears of land revenue, which, when exhausted, or obstructed by the occurrence of a scarcity, would once again expose our provincial budget to grave danger. "Our present balances" to quote the Chief Secretary once again, "are no more than sufficient to provide the necessary security against which we borrow for our major schemes of development, to provide against future famine, and to meet in any year the inevitable drop of revenue under all heads when a bad season comes. We have in fact a breathing space during which we must consolidate our position, pending a returning of commercial prosperity, the effect of which can only be roughly gauged in advance." The speech of the Finance Member reveals this staple of our revenuues to be astonishingly unreliable in spite of a system of fixed cash assessments on land. We have had occasion to point out in these columns the essential injustice of the whole land revenue system which, if it is to be remedied, will involve a still further drop in revenue, that will have to be made good by extra taxation. Government's efforts in that direction hitherto have not yet shown results that could substantially allay the anxiety from this source. And so we must incur Mr. Lawrence's high displeasure by offering just this one criticism: the Bombay Budget for 1923-24, though a matter of gratification for the moment, reveals tendencies which cannot but cause anxiety as to the future and permanent position of our finances, especially having regard to the admission by the Finance Member that the Government are "unable to develop agriculture, to prosecute medical research, to provide adequate means of communication, to assist higher education and to further primary education, unless and until other means of taxation are provided."

The next financial year is estimated to leave a small surplus of 5 lakhs in the ordinary budget. The efforts at retrenchment seem to have come to a full stop; while revenue increments are more than taken up by additional commitments, as for example, in respect of compulsory system of primary education. The efforts to build up a good balance and a respectable Famine Insurance Fund must, in view of the special liability of this province, be particularly praiseworthy; while the decision to pay off the Government of India's debt on account of loans to agriculturists must equally contribute to a sound financial position. On the other hand, Mr. Lawrence's summary of the financial relations between the Central and Provincial Governments cannot but intensify the just indignation of this Presidency against the scheme of division, and the Council will not feel any exaggerated sense of gratitude for the reported concession of 9 lakhs in this branch—a mere bagatelle when we recall the total contribution of the Presidency under this head.

KHALIFA'S GIFT TO INDIA.

FLAG TO ARRIVE ON THURSDAY.

The Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes under date 19th February:—

I announced some time ago that His Imperial Majesty the Amirul-Momeneen Khalifat-ul-Muslemeen has been gracious enough to honour the Indians by sending a flag for the Central Khilafat Committee. Yesterday I received a cablegram from Mr. Sadik, Bar-at-Law of Amritsar, who is now returning from Constantinople to India. The message wired from Aden runs as follows:—

"Arriving Pilsna. Send somebody to fetch flag of Khalifa."

As previously announced the S. S. Pilsna carrying the Holy Flag will not arrive here on the 20th (to-day) but is expected on the morning of the 22nd instant. Exact time of arrival at the Ballard Pier will be announced in to-morrow's issue. All Khilafat and Congress Volunteers are invited to join the procession which will be taken from the Ballard Pier to the Khilafat office via Hornby Road, Abdurrahman Street and Bhindi Bazar.

INDIA AND LANCASHIRE.

If, as the "Manchester Guardian" asserts, "India has nothing like enough machinery or trained operatives to supply its own needs" and the people of this country are "physically unfitted for such work as the Lancashire operatives"—if, in fact, Indian protectionists are deluded in imagining that their poor country can be made rich by doing its own manufacturing—we wonder why our contemporary should be so much upset over the tariff discussions in the Legislative Assembly. Granting that India possesses neither the adequate machinery nor the trained operatives that are needed for successful competition with Lancashire, how does our contemporary argue that the little protection which India seeks to give to her own struggling industry will be bad for the latter? If protection is bad for the Indian cotton industry, why is Great Britain pursuing a protectionist policy with regard to some of her own "key-industries?" Why are the leading nations of the world giving all possible protection to their own industries? For ages India has been a cotton manufacturing country and even to-day she possesses a population of weavers larger than that of any other single country in the world. She grows more cotton than she can consume. Why, then, should she be dependent for ever on foreign countries for so necessary an article of daily use as cloth? The "Guardian" wishes us to believe that Lancashire is moved only by philanthropic motives in opposing the taxation of imported cotton goods. The heart of Lancashire melts for the "poor" of India! It is no doubt in the interests of these "poor" that Lancashire has, for decades, insisted on India penalising her own industry by means of the Cotton Excise Duty! Manufacturing interests in Lancashire and their advocates would do well to cease shedding crocodile tears for the poor of India and to recognise once for all that India is determined, sympathy of Lancashire or no sympathy, to stand on her own legs and to defend her own vital interests. If India has not enough machinery and skilled operatives as Lancashire has, she will make up for both by means of the Charkha and the handloom, the symbols of her will to be free.

Notes of the Day

The White Campaign in Kenya.

The Indian community in Kenya is dissatisfied with the niggardly concessions of the Colonial Office, but one need not be surprised at the contents of the official dispatch when one recalls the campaign of calumny against the Indians that is being carried on by European settlers in the Colony. It does not matter to them that the Indian first settled in the Colony and by his arduous labours made the inhospitable soil habitable for the Englishman. Considerations of common citizenship of the Empire leave them cold, for imperial citizenship is a proud privilege of the British race, not to be soiled by extension to the provincials. During the war the Indian army drove the Germans out of East Africa and made it possible for those who now proudly say, "Civis Britannicus sum" to continue their work of exploitation in peace. And yet the latter have the cheek to say that no Indian from Kenya was killed or wounded or died of wounds during the course of the war, while five were executed for treachery. What right have the Britishers to lord over a country which they were neither the first to discover nor to develop, save the cave-man's right of conquest?

Attitude of Indians.

Indians in Kenya do not grudge them a share in a country developed by themselves against immense odds; but the White agitation, it is necessary to recall, is not directed so much against the Indian claim for equality as against the very presence of the Indian in Kenya, where he has more vested interests than the White. They are appealing to fellow-imperialists in South Africa to help them bar the gates of Kenya against Indians. They have even the audacity to suggest extension of the voluntary repatriation scheme to Kenya. As luck would have it, the repatriation scheme, suggested by Sir Benjamin Robertson in a moment of weakness, is proving a failure from the standpoint of the Whites themselves who so vociferously applauded it. The exodus of hard-working Indian cultivators who turned Natal from a marshy waste into a garden colony has roused the Whites to a sense of the injury they are doing to themselves by their selfishness and they are now beginning to see in the hated coolies a valuable asset to their Colony. The Indian, however, wherever he be, is no longer in a mood to exist only to be exploited, and the Whites in Kenya would do well to remember that not only have the Indians come to make their home in that Colony, but that they will live as White men's equals. Of course, the Secretary of State for the Colonies must be a bold man to meet Indian demands at the imminent risk of facing a chorus of European denunciation, but unless he takes courage in both hands, matters are bound to assume ugly proportions.

Mysore Then And Now.

It is not so many years ago that the Right Hon. (then plain "Mr.") Sastri was regarded by the Mysore Durbar as an undesirable person and prevented by a cat of the then Dewan from delivering public lectures in Bangalore. But times have changed and Mr. Sastri ceasing to be a mere politician has become an "Imperial Asset" worthy of the favourable notice of the "Thunderer" of Printing House Square, London. Since his elevation to the Privy Councillorship, Mr. Sastri had the highest privilege of being the honoured guest of first one Government House and then another (save among the white intransigents of South Africa) throughout the Empire. Also human memory is short and so the 'Imperial Asset', not many weeks ago, was publicly entertained at Bangalore by the Officers' Club, an institution which has no military swagger about it, since its members are mainly uppercrust civilians. We are put in mind of this by the amazing attitude of Mysore officialdom towards Congress propagandists from the neighbouring Kanarese districts. On Saturday we published a telegram from Bangalore to the effect that the local District Magistrate had intervened at the last moment to prevent the Congress workers from addressing a public meeting, though he had had, obviously, more than ample notice of the said meeting. It is difficult to imagine a more irrational attitude than that betrayed by the local authority. For, after all, it is a well known fact to-day that the Congress has adopted, in relation to Indian States, a policy of non-intervention, except in so far as such items of the constructive programme as the spread of Khaddar and the removal of untouchability are concerned. In an address which was presented to the Dewan, soon after his appointment, by the Bangalore District Congress Committee, emphasis, we believe, was laid by the President of the Committee on the non-political character of Congress work in the State, and the reply of the Dewan to the address struck us as sympathetic to the aspirations of the Congress workers in the State. This makes the action of the Bangalore District Magistrate the more inexplicable. It is also remarkable in that it follows so soon after Mr. Sastri's distinguished visit. However, the spirit of intolerance betrayed by the encroachment of the District Magistrate on a much valued public right, is disappointing to us who had hoped that in Mr. Banerji's Dewanship, the administration of the State might prove not only efficient—in the mechanical sense—but really progressive, responding in every respect to the demands of the times and directing people's energies into useful and constructive channels. Our consolation is in the example of Mr. Sastri which seems to suggest that in a few years the Congress workers who are now banned in Bangalore will in their turn be the honoured guests of the Officers' Club.

Racial Bar in Education.

According to "The Nation and The Athenaeum" a serious situation is arising in the United States through the growing tendency of the universities in the North-Eastern States to restrict admission on the grounds of race. President Lowell of Harvard has limited the number of Jews in the college and refused the son of a distinguished Negro admission to the Freshman Halls of residence. The action of President Lowell does not stand alone. A silent process of exclusion has for long been practised against Jews and Negroes by colleges like Columbia and Princeton, though the policy of exclusion was not publicly avowed. Fortunately the present decision of President Lowell has been bitterly criticized in America by, among others, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, the founder of modern Harvard. It is a reactionary and ungenerous step which, as "The Nation" points out, will have wide ramifications, associating as it does the first University of America with "the ignorant prejudice of the Ku-Klux-Klan and the spirit which has persecuted liberal thought in the last few years."

PROPOSED COMPROMISE.

DESHBANDHU DAS AGREES.

WORKING AND A-I. COMMITTEES TO MEET IN ALLAHABAD.

Mr. Rajendraprasad General Secretary, Congress, wires from Patna:—

Maulana Abulkalm Azad proposed terms of compromise to Working Committee at Bombay which have been already published. Th Working Committee agreed for securing unity of action of all parties in Congress work. have since been informed that Pandit Motilal Nehru and Hakim Ajmal Khan have accepted those terms and was asked to convene early meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. Maulana Azad informs me that Mr. Das also has substantially agreed to the proposed terms and suggested safeguards for fair election of delegates to the special Congress. The Maulana has recommended early meeting. Accordingly the Working Committee and the All-India Committee will meet at Allahabad on 26th and 27th instant respectively. Members will please take this as notice as personal notice is impossible within the time available and it is desirable to settle this matter soon.

DESHABANDHU AT ALLAHABAD.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 19.

Deshbandhu Das with Messrs. Bhulkan Sen Gupta, Satyamurti and Rangaswamy Iyenger who arrived here this morning were met at the station by Pandit Motilal Nehru, Members of Provincial Congress Committee, a large number of Municipal Commissioners and a huge crowd.

The whole station approaches were packed to the utmost capacity. Deshbandhu Das was profusely garlanded and was taken in procession towards Anand Bhavan, the whole crowd following and cheering all along. The Deshbandhu was taken in an open car with Pandit Motilal by his side. All along the route through the chowk flowers were showered and car had to stop often for people to pay their homage. The Allahabad Municipality have decided by a large majority to present an address of welcome to Deshbandhu and Hakim Ajmal Khan on the 21st.

TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB.

OFFICIAL OPENING OF INNER CHAMBER.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Luxor.—In the presence of Lord and Lady Allenby, the Queen and the Crown Prince of Belgium, Suleiman, Under-Secretary for Public Works, Lacau, Director of Antiquities and numerous distinguished persons and prominent Egyptologists, the Inner Chamber of Tutankhamen's Tomb was officially opened yesterday. A never-ending cavalcade of all kinds of vehicles wound its way to the tomb, rudely breaking the ancient and brooding silence of the Royal necropolis. Rigour of convention had to bow to the exigencies of space and ventilation conditions within the tomb. Lord Allenby chatted with the Queen in shirt-sleeves on account of the closeness of the atmosphere. The Queen did not hesitate to squeeze through a narrow and dusty aperture made in a sealed door. All were overjoyed to see the exquisite treasures. Subsequently host of distinguished people and American and French Ministers visited the new chamber. Vastness of the coffin has aroused presumption that it may contain other mummies besides that of Tutankhamen. However this may not be ascertained this year, because it is believed that Lord Carnarvon has decided not to work further until the next season.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 18.

The most remarkable feature of the foreign exchange market during the past week was a sharp recovery in the German marks. The decline in the rate from 147,500 to 90,000 has been, to some extent, in the nature of a natural recation. Francs continued depressed and at the moment are quoted around 78.65; while the Italian currency also depreciated. The sterling on New York contined firm by virtue of the British Debt repayment.—B.O.W.

INCREASED COST OF ARMAMENTS.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 18.

A remarkable indication of the increased cost of armaments is given in reply to a Parliamentary question. It is stated that the building of a similar type of battleship of first-class battleship in 1914 was approximately £500,000. The cost involved in the buliding of similar type of battleship corresponding to labour and material prices now current in 1923 would be about £3,300,000. It must, however, to borne in mind that the modern capital ship embodies features found necessary in the light of past experience which involves considerably greater tonnage, offensive and defensive armament, and consequently cost.—B.O.W.

NEWFOUND LAND LEGISLATURE DISSOLVED

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Saint Johns, (Newfoundland).—The Legislature has been dissolved as the Premier, Sir Richard Squires, has decided to appeal to the country for a mandate, confirming the agreement with Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth & Company for twenty-million dollar paper mills on the west coast. The General Election will be held at the end of April.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency received H. H. the Begum Saheba of Janjira at Government House on Monday.

A GAS GEYSER gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes a gas circular keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.
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M. L. A. SENT TO JAIL.

SURETIES REJECTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

SUKKAR, Feb. 19.

The Deputy Commissioner, Jacobabad, demanded sureties for good behaviour under Regulation 3 of 1892 from Sirdar Shermohmed Bujarani. Member, Legislative Council, on the 15th February and, declining accepting of sureties sent him to jail. Considerable excitement prevails over this action against a tribe Sirdar paying Rs. 20 thousands revenue. The Sessions Judge declined interference. No known charge against the Sirdar.

MALEGAON CIVIL SUITS.

ALL DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

NASIK, Feb. 17.

The judgments in the Malegaon Civil Suits against the Government have been delivered. All the suits have been dismissed with costs on the plaintiffs. The District Judge has held that the Government Notification in question in the suits is quite legal. He has also held that the suits are bad for want of adequate notice under Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code. (A. P.)

MRS. NAIDU AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived at Lahore to-day and is staying as the guest of Pandit Santanam. She will deliver a public lecture to-morrow on the present political situation in India. (A. P.)

CONGRESS LEADERS' ALL-INDIA TOUR POSTPONED.

PATNA, Feb. 18.

The contemplated all-India tour of the Congress leaders for propaganda has been postponed in view of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Allahabad. (A. P.)

FIRE IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

25 BURNED TO DEATH.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

New York.—22 violent lunatics and 3 nurses have been burned to death in the Manhattan State Insane Asylum. The fire broke out at five in the morning and spread rapidly. Many of the victims perished in padded cells.—Reuter.

PLIGHT OF BRITISH M. P'S AT ESSEN.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Essen.—Four British Labour Members of Parliament, Maxton, Campbell, Kirkwood and Wheatley, have arrived here and are putting up in a hotel where the French have prohibited meals being served as consequence of the proprietors' refusing to serve the French.—Reuter.

REAR-ADMIRAL SUETER'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

A political sensation has been caused by the decision of the Hertford Conservative Association to refuse to accept the somewhat unwilling resignation of Rear-Admiral Sueter, thus mullifying the Government's plan to provide a seat for Lord Advocate Watson.—Reuter.

The Gandhi Day was quietly observed in Delhi and a largely attended public meeting marked the event. (A. P.)

ANGORA'S MOVE.

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE RESUMED?

ISMET'S STATEMENT TO ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Constantinople.—According to newspapers, Angora's next move will be a suggestion for the resumption of negotiations This emerges from a statement attributed to Ismet Pasha to the effect that he is submitting a statement to the Assembly who will instruct the Commissars to draw up note to the Powers setting forth Turkey's conditons of peace and requesting the recipients of the note to designate the time and place of the discussion.—Reuter.

ISMET CONFERS WITH HARRINGTON.

LATTER'S ADVICE TO ACCEPT PEACE TREATY.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 18.

While 'en route' for Eskisheh: where he will probably meet Mustapha Kemal, Ismet Pasha has had conversations with General Harrington and Neville Henderson (British Charge d'Affaires) and other Allied High Commissioners at Constantinople. Message of cordial goodwill to him personally and to the future of Turkey were conveyed from Lord Curzon, to whom he also sent a friendly message.

Ismet declared his desire for peace which the Allied representatives reciprocated. He was informed that Britain was still willing to sign the peace treaty as submitted to the Turks at Lausanne, and he was strongly advised to accept the offer before it was too late. It is emphasised here that Britain has every desire to enter into cordial relations with Turks if only the Turks will, on their part, do something to assist in the cultivation of such relations. It is strongly felt that further concessions would too seriously compromise the interests of the Allies and would not be really advantageous to the Turks, as the foreign capital and commerce would be further discouraged. Not only the business community but all political parties feel that safeguards have been reduced by the Lausanne concessions to the furthest limit, and this view has been expressed by members of all parties in the Parliament during the past week.—B. O. W.

800 GREEK REFUGEES DIE IN STEAMER.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Constintinople.—Out of the 4585 refugees, mostly Greeks, 800 have died of diseases aboard the Egyptian tramp steamer "Themis" which has arrived from Novorossisk. Anapa, the Master, has been fined £500 for carrying passengers with insufficient accommodation.—Reuter.

SURRENDER OF IRREGULARS

FREE STATE GOVT. SILENT.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Free State Government is so far very silent with regard to the number of the Irregulars who have surrendered. It is unofficially stated that they are many and include at least three of the prominent rebels.—Reuter

AMN ESTYEXTENDED UPTO 20TH.

PIERCE'S OFFER OF SURRENDER.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

An Army Communique announces that the amnesty has been extended to February 20th in the case of two columns ommanded by Pierce in North Kerry. Pierce has offered to surrender his arms and men, but is unable to assemble all his men before Tuesday.—Reuter.

DESTRUCTIVE GALE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

A gale accompanied in many places by heavy snowfalls swept Scotland and Northern England during the week-end. Ten foot snow-drifts and floods disorganised traffic in many parts. A number of towns were snowbound. Three vessels were sunk, one abandoned at sea and five were driven ashore on the east coast. There were thrilling rocket apparatus rescue scenes when the captain and crew of an Italian steamer were hauled to the top of three hundred feet high clics.—Reuter.

U. S. AND RUBBER RESTRICTION SCHEME.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The committee appointed by the rubber-growers association to proceed to the United States to discuss the restriction scheme has returned. The members stated that the result of the visit was in every way satisfactory. They had no difficulty whatever in convincing American manufacturers of the equity of the scheme. The proposed Phillipines plantation is not taken seriously.—Reuter.

The death has occurred of Mr. Thomas Stratford Andrews of the Indo-European Tellegraph Company who rode on horseback across Russia to Persia on a tour of inspection in 1897.—Reuter.

FOREIGN POLICY.

NEED FOR CONCERTED ACTION.

CONFERENCE OF EMPIRE PREMIERS SUGGESTED.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

In the course of a leading article on the Asquithian-National Liberal amendment to the Address to be moved in the House of Commons to-day urging the reference of the question of the Ruhr occupation to the League of Nations, "The Times" underlines the necessity for an agreement between the representatives of Britain and her Dominions when any supreme issues are brought before the League. The paper says that the Ruhr question makes it more imperative that the moral forces of the whole Commonwealth should be mustered behind a common foreign policy of the Government. Therefore, the Government should declare its opinion that the state of Europe demands a regular meeting of the Premiers of the Dominions as early as possible. An economic conference of other ministers and experts should be held at the same time but the Premiers should be left free to concentrate on foreign policy. Meanwhile, the paper would welcome any assurance from the Government with reference to the imperal inter-change of full and continuous information.

(Note. The amendment above referred to was issued under date London Feb. 14.)—Reuter.

EMPIRE WIRELESS FACILITIES.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Three Liberals have tabled an amendment to the Address regretting the omission to mention the intention of Government either to provide or permit construction of adequate wireless facilities between the Empire and other parts of the world.—Reuter.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 18.

The British Industries Faid, which will be open throughout the next fortnight, contains an enormous range of exhibits, grouped in definitive sections according to the industries they represent. One of the most interesting sections for the commodities which have only in recent years been produced in Britain is being devoted to dyes and fine chemicals. The rarest of fine chemicals for medicinal and research purposes, as well as those known as the heaviest and sold by truck load, will shown.—B. O. W.

FRENCH SEIZE 250 MILLION MARKS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Dusseldorf Feb. 18.—The French have seized 250 million marks intended for use as strike pay in Treves. They have also taken possession of 110,000,000 marks from the Municipal Treasury of Gelsonkirchen in consequence of the town's refusal to pay a fine of 100,000,000 marks.—Reuter.

GERMANS EVADING CUSTOMS CORDON.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Dusseldorf.—The French have discovered an ingenious German method of evading the Customs cordon despatching coal ostensibly consigned to Holland, unloading it over the Frontier and sending it back to Germany. The French, as a counter-move, yesterday, held up 120 trucks of iron and steel.—Reuter.

GENERAL PAYOT AT COLOGNE.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Cologne.—General Payot has arrived here and will confer with General Godley on the question of the transport of the French troops inside the British zone.—Reuter.

TRAIN COLLISION AT DUSSELDORF.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Dusseldorf.—A train conveying men belonging to the French Engineer Corps from Dalhausen to Waitmar was run into from behind by a string of five locomotives coupled together to-day. Two soldiers were killed, five seriously injured and eight slightly injured. The cause of the accident is not yet known.—Reuter.

FRENCH AVIATION SQUADRON

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Paris.—With the object of advertising the French Aviation Squadron, six aeroplanes will start on March 15th on a world flight under the patronage of Government, via Egypt, Persia, India, Japan, Canada, South America, South Africa, and Spain.—Reuter.

42 CASUALTIES IN A RAILWAY SMASH.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Paris.—Strassbourg express, travelling at fifty miles an hour, crashed against a shunting goods train at Pontaubault station It is reported that twelve person have been killed and thirty injured.—Reuters.

SERIOUS FIGHTING BETWEEN POLES AND LITHUANIANS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

According to an official message from Kovno, serious fighting has arisen out of a territorial dispute between the Poles and Lithuanians. The message alleges that the Polish troops of all arms, after occupying Orany in the neutral zone, have advanced on Lithuanian territory and attacked the Lithuanian troops. It adds that already scores of them are dead and hundreds wounded. Lithuania has appealed to the Council of the League of Nations to intervene.—Reuter.

NO DEFICIT: SURPLUS FOR 2 YEARS.

BOMBAY'S BALANCED BUDGET.

BLIGHT OF PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION.

NATION-BUILDING ACTIVITIES CHECKED.

1922–23.			
Estimated Revenue	...	14,02	Lakhs.
,, Expenditure	...	14,10	,,
,, Deficit	...	8	,,
Actual Revenue	...	14,28	,,
,, Expenditure	...	13,72	,,
,, Surplus	...	56	,,
1923–24.			
Estimated Revenue	...	14,37	,,
,, Expenditure	...	14,32	,,
,, Surplus	...	5	,,

The budget of the Government of Bombay for the year 1923-24 was presented by the Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Finance Member, to the Bombay Legislative Council at its meeting yesterday....For the current year, a deficit of rupees eight lakhs was anticipated, with revenue at 14.02 lakhs and expenditure at 14,10 lakhs. This deficit has been turned into a surplus of rupees 56 lakhs, with actual revenue of 14,28 lakhs and actual expenditure of 13,72 lakhs. There has thus been an improvement of 26 lakhs in revenue, the increases in Land Revenue and Excise being 5½ and 36 lakhs respectively, and reduction of 33 lakhs in expenditure. The reduction i smainly due, according to the Finance Member, to a policy of severe retrenchment and is in addition to the cut of 60 lakhs in the estimated expenditure for the current year made at the instance of the Legislative Council. The net result, however, of this retrenchment is, according to the admission of Finance Member himself, undesirable curtailment of expenditure on nation-building activities while the situation has been made worse by the blight of the excessive demand on the Presidency made by the Imperial exchequer under an inequitable system of Provincial contributions. Coming to the next year a surplus of rupees 5 lakhs is estimated with estimated revenue of Rs. 14,37 lakhs and estimated expenditure of Rs. 14,32 lkhs. The revenue, including loans of 256 lakhs comes to 16,39 lakhs. Land Revenue is estimated to yield 5.75 lakhs, Excise 401 lakhs, only 6 lakhs less than the current year, and Stamps 206 lakhs of which 16 lakhs represent the new Entertainment Duties 190 lakhs being the expected realisation from these duties during the current year; Forest is to yield 83 lakhs. On the Expenditure side, the main items Land Revenue and General Administration absorb 290 lakhs against 287 and 283 in the preceding years; Police 189 lakhs against 192 in 1921-22 and Education 190 against 174 in the current budget; increase is expected as due to the introduction of compulsory education but is to be accompanied by check to expansion of expenditure on secondary education. The total amount borrowed to the close of the current year is 249 lakhs, and it is proposed to borrow in the coming year 176 lakhs, including 53 lakhs for irrigation.

The Sukkur Burrage Project is estimated to cost 18 crores; it will take 6 years to complete the Barrage and to construct the first section of the Canals; the expenditure will be roughly at the rate of 2 crores a year for the first six years and 1 crore a year afterwards. It is proposed to sell some 160,000 acres in the first six years and in the subsequent years a million and a quarter acres; a net revenue f at least 6 per cent on the capital invested at the end of 17 years is expected. As regard the activities of the Development Department, the total expenditure on the Reclamatio of the Back Bay and East Colaba is estimated at 8½ crores, and will be completed in 1930-31. "Large returns may be expected," says the Finance Member "from 1927 onward In that year 2½ crores are expected from the exchange of military lands. By 1930-31 the returns will amount to four crores, and by 1935 the whole expenditure will have been recouped; and we shall have still in hand for future disposal as net profit an area of some 6lakhs of square yardsn the value of which may be estmated at several crores." For th Housing Scheme the expenditure is estimated at 9 crores upto 1928-29 and the development of the suburbs will require 12 crores spread over 15 years.

The first session of the Bombay Legislative Council was held at the Town Hall on Monday at 2-30 p.m. Sir N. G. Chandavarker presiding.

After the new members were sworn in a list of questions and answers was gone through.

The president pointed out, seeing some members who had sent questions to answer were absent, that it was disrespectful on their part to be absent at the time of questions were answered. It was, he said, disrespectful to the house and he hoped in future, absentee Hon. members would either send a note or arrange with other members to attend to their answers.

BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola then introduced Bill No. XXIII of 1922, a Bill further to amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act 1917 for the first reading. The object of the Bill was that at present the expenditure on boiler inspection far exceeded the income derived from boiler inspection fees and was therefore largely borne by the general tax payer.

It was therefore proposed to increase the maximum of the scale of fees to believed on the boiler owners.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District) urged Indianisation of the services with a view to reduce expenditure.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Bombay Millowners Association) said factory owners were primarily concerned with the inspection, therefore the expenditure incurred on the working of the Boiler Inspection Act should be borne by them. He urged Government to keep the expense of the department as low as possible.

Mr. J. Addyman (Bombay City) said his experience was that they had not found Indians who were capable of efficiently carrying out the duties of Inspectors.

Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola replying to criticisms said expenditure was increased owing to the increasing number of boilers. This involved additional expenditure.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

At this stage H. E. the Governor arrived and addressed the Council.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

The following is the text of His Excellency the Governor's address to the Legislative Council:—

"Gentlemen,—Since I last addressed this Council we have matter for congratulation in the fact that the improvement in the economic and political situation has been steadily maintained. A bounteous harvest has operated largely in securing the former advantage; and as to the latter, the trust which Government has steadily reposed in the sound sense of the people of this Presidency has been thoroughly justified.

The Budget which will shortly be placed before you is the last which will be presented during my tenure of office, and the last with which this Council will have to deal. And I feel that the moment is therefore opportune for some general exposition of the policy which we have pursued with the aid and approval of this Council and of the results we have obtained.

Upto the year 1920, this Government had balances accumulated which amounted to over three crores of rupees. This accumulation was the result of the war, which made essential the strictest economy and the cessation, or at any rate the starvation, of all current works. The result was that roads and buildings had fallen into disrepair and that necessary improvements and expansions had been completely held up. Such was the state of affairs at the commencement of my period of office. We had on the one side large balances which, free as we then were from any liability on account of borrowings, we considered unnecessarily high; and on the other hand we had grave shortage of housing—lack of bridges, communications, offices, hospitals gaols and so on—indeed a general paralysis of output. It had taken at the outset of the war a long time to stop the ponderous yet immense normal stride of the Indian administrative machine; once it was achieved and the war over it seemed nearly impossible to start it again. It was clear that that was the proper moment to use our large balances of deferred revenue, and no less clear that a forward policy in many important directions was imperative. The next step was to see that revenue was properly applied and was not, as in the past, misused for works and undertakings that could more economically and profitably be financed out of borrowings. At the same time we laid down a loan policy for prductive and non-productive works in a manner which not only amply safeguarded our financial interests but provided of course for proper amortisation. And we further took care that each borrowing department should be fully charged with the responsibility of its actions both as regards service and redemption of the sums borrowed. Such were the steps we took four years ago which have resulted in unprecedented activity in our public deparments and real progress in almost every direction.

RIGOROUS RETRENCHMENT.

But we did not fail to realise realise that if loan operations were vital to the progress and prosperity of the Presidency these operations demanded the accumulation and hypothecation of balances suffieient to maintain the credit of Government in the money market and with the investing public. With this in view a policy of retrenchment was inaugurated so early as 1920 and its results were laid before Council last year. It is true that Counch insisted upon a faster rate of progress in retrenchment than we suggested.

(Continued on next page.)

NO DEFICIT : SURPLUS FOR TWO YEARS.

(Continued from previous Page.)

and I cannot pretend that I think from an administrative point of view the sudden and abrupt reductions we have had to make have not had some harmful effect upon the efficiency of the machine. But we agreed to do what Council wanted because we realised that the spirit which animated Council was laudable and just in principle, and that solvency and the credit of Government were even more important than administrative efficiency. And Government, from its highest to its lowest officers, has worked honestly and industriously to carry out the wishes of Council: with a result that we have effected a saving of 100 instead of 60 lakhs and that in the current year we have a surplus of revenue over expenditure of 65¼ lakhs and a total balance of over 3¼ crores to our credit. I desire here to say how grateful Government is to the work of the Finance Member for the results achieved—and my honourable colleague the Finance Member will I know concur in a special tribute to the Finance Secretary, who in addition to his heavy duties as Chief Secretary to Government has devoted all his great talents and energies to carrying out the wishes of Government and of honourable members in the Legislative Council. It is not easy to measure how deeply indebted in this matter, as in most others, this Presidency is to the brilliant and devoted personnel of her main administrative services.

STRONG POSITION FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

I claim, gentlemen, that in spite of these days of financial stress, when every Government in India is subject to the anxieties of the present financial situation that this is a strong position for the Bombay Presidency, and that we should have done what was essential for the administration, that we should have done and be doing so much more that we considered essential for the health and prosperity of those committed to our charge, and that we should be able to present, after four years of rapid development a financial position which will compare favourably with that of any other administration in India, puts us I think in what is really an unassailable position.

It is perhaps also pertinent to point out, in these days when the Reforms are criticised as worthless and these Councils as ineffectual, that a Council which can insist upon a cut of sixty lakhs of Rupees in the expenditure of its local Government and actually obtain a cut of 100 lakhs is not so effectual as some people would like to think it.

Before I close my reference to the financial situation there are two other matters to which I will allude. The first is that whilst my Government has done its utmost to meet the wishes of Council in matters of retrenchment, I and my colleagues are no less sensible of the assistance which this Council has endeavoured to give to Government in its task, and I desire to express our recognition to Council in that they have assented to new taxation in more than one direction—taxation which we have every hope will justify itself not only in its easy incidence upon the public at large but also as regards its productive value to the exchequer.

DISPOSAL OF BALANCES.

The second matter to which I desire to allude is the somewhat anomalous position of a Presidency Government in regard to the disposal of its balances. Under the present rules all our balances (with the exception of some 62 lakhs which are invested in the Famine Fund and carry interest have to be invested with the Government of India who pay us no interest at all on these large sums. We propose to press the Government of India for an amendment of the existing rules so as to enable this Government to invest a larger proportion of their balances in an interest bearing form. It is essential in our opinion that a proposal of this kind should be assented to, by the Government of India in order to provide an incentive, which at present scarcely exists, for provincial governments to purse a policy of thrift and financial prudence.

I should like at this point to dwell at some length upon the other results which have been achieved by this Council during its two years of life, and the effect which its deliberations have had upon the political progress of the Presidency. While outside the reformed Councils political parties have achieved little more than a comparative tabulation of the methods of destruction, which has no doubt a certain academic value, this Council has been steadily carrying into effect the progressive measures which public opinion has long demanded.

The Minister for Excise has introduced a policy of rationing which has reduced the consumption of liquor in one year by 5 per cent. in the mofussil and by 10 per cent. in Bombay City

The Minister for Local Self-Government has with the assent of Council placed on the Statute Book an enactment which greatly extends the franchise for the Bombay Municipality and gives it a much larger elected membership; and further enactments providing a wider franchise and largely increased powers for self-governing bodies in the mofussil. And lastly the Minister for Education has introduced and carried through Council, which has also voted the necessary additional taxation, an Act which provides the necessary machinery for the introduction of Primary Education throughout the Presidency.

Nor has Government in the Reserved Departments been slow to meet the wishes of Council. I have already mentioned the measures of retrenchment so thoroughly carried out in response to the demand made last year. In addition we have undertaken at the instance of this Council an enquiry into labour disputes; we have submitted to you proposals for amending the constitution of the Bombay Port Trust; we have prepared in response to your demands and have published rules for the formation of a separate division in our gaols for simple imprisonment prisoners.

"A VERY VALUABLE RECORD."

This is a very valuable record of progressive work, and when it is remembered that all this has been achieved in only two years I think this Council may congratulate itself upon the success which has been achieved.

But there is another sphere of work in which I am doubtful if enough has yet been done by those who sit here. I refer to the responsibility which lies upon you, gentlemen, to educate your constituents and I am still anxious as to whether that responsibility has been adequately discharged. The elections are drawing near and before they are held it is your duty to see that your constituents are aware of the results they have achieved through you. It is your duty to see that they realise this; and to teach them the great power for good or evil which the right to vote places in their hands and the necessity of proving to the world at large that they are capable of using that power wisely.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I must refer to the loss which this House will shortly experience in the retirement of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the leader of the House and my senior Member of Council. My honourable colleague is now the only member of my Council who was in office when I took charge of the administration, and throughout the difficult years that have followed, both I and my Government have constantly profited from his quick intellect. his ripe experience of public life, and the knowledge he has gained of public feeling at moments of difficulty. This Council will lose a Leader of unusual ability and of conspicuous power of debate. All these qualities, so conspicuously possessed by Sir Ibrahim, will make him indeed difficult to replace. And in the deliberations both of this House and of my Executive Council their loss will be seriously felt."

The Council then adjourned.

In the afternoon the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, Bill No. XXIII of 1922 passed the first and second and third reading.

INTRODUCTION OF BUDGET.

Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Finance Member, then introduced the budget for the year 1923-1924. He said:—

The following is the speech of the Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Finance Member, introducing the Budget estimates for the year 1923-24 of the Government of Bombay in the Legislative Council yesterday:—

I rise to introduce the Budget o the year 1923-24 and to review briefly for the information of the House of the financial progress of the current year.

2. This House has heard from the Address of His Excellency the Governor that this Presidency has good cause for congratulating in the present state of our finances. The outstanding feature of the situation is that we have succeeded in converting deficits into surpluses, both in the current year and in the coming year. In place of an estimated Revenue of 14,02 lakhs and an Expenditure of 14,10 lakhs, we have had in fact a Revenue of 14.28 lakhs and an Expenditure of 13,72 lakhs, resulting in the curent year in a surplus of 56 lakhs; and since this budget was printed we have secured from the Government of India after some negotiation a further sum of some 9½ lakhs for Income Tax. In the coming year we have budgeted for a Revenue of 14,37 and an Expenditure of 14,32, leaving us a surplus of 5 lakhs. We have thus achieved the primary purpose of a solvent Budget, to reduce the expenditure of the State within the current resources, and we are abe to carry on for this coming year without asking this House for fresh taxation. I think that if this House would compare this condition of affairs with the condition obtaining in most Governments in this world, they will find considerable reason for thankfulness.

And it is not merely thankfluness for the past but also confidence in the future that I submit that this House will be fully justified in feeling; for we have now lived through two years of pretty serious disturbance, disturbance in the sphere of harvests, of prices, of trade, disturbance political as well as economic; and we are now in a far stronger position than we were when this House started on this new essay in 1921. To years of scarcity there has now succeeded a season of plenteous harvest; stores of grain throughout the country have been amply replenished; the price of food has in consequence fallen greatly; and this fall has been assisted by the process of deflation of currency which has been carried out with such skill by the financial advisers of the Government of India that the process has been scarcely perceived by the general public I will not burden this House with many statistics, but in proof of these tendencies I invite their attention to the fact that the retail price of food in India in December 1922 was 57 per cent in excess of the price of July 1914, while at the same dateprices in the United Kingdom were 78 per cent in excess, and in France and Belgium roughly 200 and 400 per cent in excess. The decline during the last year in the price of food grains has been continuous until, now, the staple grain jowari is only 6 per cent in advance of the price of July 1914.

SIGNS OF REVIVAL.

After a periodu of serious depression trade is showing signs of revival, and our railways and docks are once more busy. It is true that commercial confidence received a severe shock, from which it will take some time to recover. We can only appreciate the measure of our good fortune in this country if we can picture to ourselves the disaster and distress that would ensue if the rupee followed the same course as the mark, or even the franc and the lira. We have seen how business was disorganised w'en the rupee moved up rapidly to 2/8d. and when it fell. again rapidly, to 1/4d. That episode gives us a measure and a standard whereby to test present events.

Broadly speaking, wages have risen, and with the fall in prices, the economic position of wage-earners is considerably improved; and there is every reason to hope that with the spread of economic contentment, the small remaining clouds on the internal political atmosphere will be dissipated.

3. If I may refer to my Budget speech of last year, I would remind the House of the explanation then given of the manner in which we had during the War accumulated large balances. In order to assist the war finance of the Government of India we stopped practically all expenditure on public works, and accumulated nearly 5 crores of rupees. In order to make up this leeway, we had to spend the greater part of our balances; and while these balances amounted to 311 lakhs on the 1st of April 1921, they were seriously reduced during that year, and we were warned that our closing balance would, on the 1st of April 1922, have fallen to 87 lakhs. This House is aware that a sum of 2 crores is regarded by Government as the minimum balance for safety, and we were therefore conscious that we had reached a dangerous situation which required vigorous action. We took that vigorous action. We had already issued very stringent orders of retrenchment;—I speak of the closing months of 1921; and in February 1922 we came to this House with a request for additional taxation in the form of Stamp Duties. This House recognised the gravity of the situation and sanctioned that taxation: and these combined measures have resulted in the restoration of our financial position.

We expect to close with a credit balance this year of 324 lakhs; that is, 13 lakhs in hand more than when this Council first dealt with the financial situation in February 1921. The Note of the Chief Secretary sets forth the details of this great transformation, but it is, I submit, worthy of some further analysis.

The current year was reported in the Civil Budget Estimate, 1922-23, to open with a balance of 99 lakhs, and was estimated to close with a balance of 101 lakhs. (I quote the figures on page 19 of the Final Issue and confine the survey to the ordinary Provincial Budget exclusive of the Development Department.) We now know from the Estimates which have been placed in the hands of the Members of this House for the last fortnight, that our actual opening balance was not 99 lakhs, but 1,85 and that our closing balance has been improved to 3,24. The difference between 3,24 and 1,85 is therefore an improvement of 1,39; and of this sum 60 lakhs is money deposited in our Famine Fund; which for account purposes was previously shown expenditure, and 2 lakhs was the surplus previously estimated: The actual improvement over our estimates therefore amounts to 77 lakhs.

This sum of 77 lakhs consists of three parts: an increase of revenue of 26 lakhs: a decrease of expenditure of 38 lakhs; and a surplus recovery of loans advanced of 13 lakhs.

INCREASE IN EXCISE REVENUE.

4. I take first the increase of Revenue.

Our most important improvement is under Excise: an improvement which is the more welcome since it is based on a decrease of consumption, and on that valuable weapon in the cause of temperance, the increase of prices. The Honourable Minister has pursued his policy of temperance by enforcing rations, representing a decrease of 5 per cent. in the mofussil and 10 per cent. in Bombay City; and thanks to the admirable system which has long been established in this Presidency for the control of the trade in drugs and liquor, we have been able to abolish the deleterious drug known as charas, and to enforce an effective control over the consumption of liquor, and yet secure an improvement in revenue of 36 lakhs.

Next, there is an increase in Land Revenue and Irrigation, of 5½ lakhs in all. These two heads must be taken together, for our accounts have been undergoing revision and modification in various ways, and certain items formerly placed under Land Revenue are now being placed under XIII Irrigation. We had budgetted for the very high figure of 5,97 lakhs Land Revenue in addition to 23 Irrigation, total 6,020.5. We have obtained 5,82 plus 44, or 6,26. This sum of 5,82 Land Revenue, it will be remembered, has been abnormally increased by the collection of arrears from famine years; and we shall receive this fortuitous assistance for one year more only, after which we must drop down to the normal figure of about 5 crores; and it is this gap of some 70 lakhs that our successors in this Council will be faced with the responsibility of filling next year.

FALL IN STAMP REVENUE.

On the other hand, we suffered from the depression in trade, which affected especially Bombay City, where land values fell heavily, and there was stagnation in commerce. This affected our Stamp Revenue severely, and in spite of the increase granted by the House in Stamp taxation, there was a fall of 40 lakhs under this head.

Under the head Miscellaneous Adjustments we have an increase of 14 lakhs. This represents money due to us from the Government of India in regard to famine expenditure, over which we have had some prolonged negotiations.

Other improvements are detailed in the note of the Chief Secretary, and represnt smaller sums of from 1 to 5 lakhs.

RETRENCHMENT IN EXPENDITURE.

5. In regard to the retrenchment of expenditure to the extent of 38 lakhs the House will no doubt take a peculiar interest. In the first place, let me make it quite plain that this 38 lakhs is in addition to the 60 lakhs cut which was made from the Budget as first presented to the House a year ago. That 60 lakh cut is no doubt fresh in the memory of the House: and if Members will compare their copies of the preliminary issue of the Budget with the final issue, they can satisfy themselves that the reduction was actually made in the final issue, and the comparison which I am now putting before this House is a comparison of the further reduction over and above the figures in the final issue, so that we may roundly assert that we have retrenched to the extent of one crore of rupees from the estimates first placed before this House a year ago. Now, Sir, while the Government desires to acknowledge with ample gratitude the encouragement and assistance which they have received from this House in making this retrenchment, I trust that this House will not fail to recognise that the Government, through all their members, by which term I mean not Members of Council only but Ministers and officers of every rank and degree throughout the Presidency, have cooperated most loyally towards the common end and purpose.

6. Honourable Members and Ministers will explain when they deal with their separate administrative departments, how they secured those economies which stand to their credit. It would be presumptuous in me to apportion praise or blame to my Honourable Colleagues on this bench: and I can do no more than hint at the inspiration and stimulation which we have derived from other quarters not to be named: but this House may rest assured that in all that we have done or omitted to do, we have been conscious of the message of encouragement in the cause of economy and retrenchment with which this House speeded us at the opening of this year. We have also had the assistance and advice of the Retrenchment Committee under the guidance, first of our late lamented friend Rao Bahadur Sathe, and now of Mr. Chunilal Gandhi; and their influence and suggestions have helped the good work forward in no small degree. The fact that this Committee began its labours in July 1921 will not have escaped the memory of this House; and Bombay, by its pioneer efforts in this field, set an example to the other provinces of India, not indeed for the first time.

The measures of retrenchment which we had already enforced and which we had in contemplation at this period last year were placed before this House in considerable detail, and various Members of Government explained that we had not been able to enter in the Budget a definite estimate of the results of the retrenchment that would be secured in the current year. Upon the insistent request of this House we finally estimated this retrenchment at 60 lakhs; and it will no doubt be a matter for general congratulation that our measures have finally eventuated in a saving not merely of 60 lakhs but of a crore of rupees.

Establishments have ween reduced in various Departments. Formerly the State used to employ large numbers of men who can not unfairly be described as part-time officials. Village accountants, for instance, lived in their own villages, cultivated their piece of ground, and kept the village accounts, so to speak, in their spare time. Schoolmasters did much the same. The country policemen often led a leisurely existence, and enjoyed much hospitality from the villages which they visited. The sterner need of modern life have changed all this; whether for better or for worse. Every official is now required to pass severe tests, and to give his whole time and energy to the State; and in return he naturally demands a higher rate of remuneration. The policy of retrenchment has led to a close scrutiny of the day's work of many thousands of these public servants, and it has been found possible to dispense with certain superfluous functions and duties, and on the other hand, to widen the sphere of jurisdiction in many cases and thus to secure very valuable economies. It is impossible yet to judge whether the novel adjustments of machinery will prove effective for the purposes of the State. These will require constant supervision and vigilance in order that tyranny and corruption do not invade public business and add to the hardships of the poor.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

7. Last year I put before this House a statement of the financial relations with the Gofernment of India established in accordance with the proposals of the Committee known as the Meston Committee, and this House has a right to be informed of the progress of the discussions which have taken place during this current year regarding our claim to a revision of that Settlement and to a share of the Income Tax. I should like to recall to the memory of the House the main features of the position in a pery few words.

Nearly every province in India is dissatisfied with its share of revenue but on very diffierent grounds: the industrial profinces of Bombay and Bengal because they collect respectively income tax exceeding 8 and 7 crores, practically the whole of which is appropriated by the Central Government, while the main agricultural provinces, Madras, U. P. and the Punjab, collect little more than 3 crores of income tax between them. On the other hand, these provinces, Madras, U. P. and the Punjab, from their other revenues contribute to the Central Government sums of 3½, 2½ and 1¾ crores, while Bombay and Bengal contribute half a crore only and in fact the Bengal contribution has been temporarily suspended. It will be observed that the complaint of the agricultural provinces is based on an exclusion from the discussion of the income tax. If we take into account both the income tax and other revenues, then the total provincial contributions work out as follows:

Bombay	9	crores.
Bengal	7½	,,
Madras	6	,,
U. P.	4	,,
Punjab	2½	,,

Or, if we take the percentages of the total revenues collected within these provinces, as shown in the Budgets of 1922-23, then the percentage payments of each province are as follows:

Bombay	39	crores
Bengal	41	,,
Madras	31	,,
U. P.	26	,,
Punjab	24	,,

The Meston Committee Report is an intricate document which few people have the leisure to study. I will try to explain in a few words the principal features that now concern us.

The Meston Committee redistributed the whole taxaion of resources of the Government of India and the provinces, allotting separate resources to the Government of India and to the Provinces. After calculating the average revenue of the provinces, they found that this redistribution caused the Government of India to surrender to the Provinces revenues in excess of the previous standard to the following amounts:

	in round figures.
Madras	5¾ crores
U. P.	4 ,,
Punjab	3 ,,
Bombay	1 crore
Bengal	1 ,,

They considered that the Government of India could not afford to surrender the whole of these sums at once, and they decided that of the sums above mentioned, 3½, 2¾ and 1¾ crores in the case of Madras, U. P. and the Punjab, and ½ crore in the case of Bombay and Bengal should be temporarily demanded from those provinces.

The agricultural provinces are not content with immediate increases of their resources by the difference; viz.

2¼ crores	Madras
1½ ,,	U. P.
1¼ ,,	Punjab

and they demand immediate possession of the total increases proposed.

If this explanation is not clear, I would attempt to illustrate it by a very simple analogy. Let us suppose that a rich merchant died and left certain legacies. To A, B and C he left Rs. 60,000, Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 30,000, and to D and E he left Rs. 10,000 each, and directed that each legatee should pay the income of half his legacy for a period of years to a certain purpose. The principal legatees complain bitterly of the injustice of their treatment, in that they have not received the full legacy intact immediately.

I think it is not unfair to say that this is a similar situation where A, B and C are represented by Madras, U. P and the Punjab, and D and E are represented by Bombay and Bengal. And while some of these agricultural provinces threaten the Government of India with their resentment, the two great industrial provinces have submitted to the loss of their income tax, and have continued to afford to the Government of India willing and rich subscriptions to their loans without which the administration of India would have come to standstill or at least been seriously embarrassed. Our efforts to bring home to the Government of India and the Secretary of State the inequitable character of the treatment which they have accorded to us have failed: they have refused to contemplate a revision of the Meston Settlement. We have accepted the situation with loyal resignation, but not without a protest.

NATION-BUILDING ACTIVITIES STARVED.

We are conscious that we have pared the administration to the quick: that we are unable to afford to the public facilities and amenities which are required in every civilised country. We are unable to develop agriculture, to prosecute medical research, to provide adequate means of communication, to assist higher education, and to further primary education, unless and until other means of taxation are provided by this Council. These are the results, as we conceive it, of the loss to an industrial province of the revenue which has been earned by its industrial development and efficiency. We have balanced, it is true, our revenue and our expenditure but at the cost of retrenchment which has been pursued to an extreme limit and which means the cutting off of services to which the public are entitled.

8. On the subject of the Income Tax, I referred last year also to the method which has been adopted by the Government of India, of assessing the share of this Government of an increase over a given datum line of assesed revenue. On this point also wew have been conducting some negotiations, which have just resulted in the last few days in their acceptance of our calculations, upon which we are entitled to an allotment of another 9½ lakhs of rupees in the current year making altogether 12½ lakhs. This is all that we can save for the use of the province out of our taxation of 8½ crores; and this House will accept this sum with such gratitude as it may be able to command.

9. I come now to the question of the Famine Reserve. I explained to the House last year that we were compelled by statute to make a provision of Rs. 63½ lakhs for Famine, and that we hoped to save not less than 40 lakhs, which we should then put aside in our Famine Insurance Fund.

Our ryots had many anxious moments this last year.

There was the prolonged break in July, which caused great damage to the kharif crop in the Deccan. There was the dry month of October, when it seemed as if rabi sowings would be impossible, and the Presidency was threatened with widespread distress. Each time the situation was saved by rain almost at the last moment; and the almost unprecedented rain that came in November changed the whole aspect.

The province of Sind, on the other hand, experienced no such alternations of fear and hope. The canals obtained an excellent supply early in the year and gave all the water required till the end of September. Not only did this enable the kharif crop to be brought to maturity, but the excellent supply late in the season has enabled large areas of rabi to be sown.

We have thus been spared all expenditure on the relief of famine; and have begun to make provision against a future fodder famine by expending 3,60 lakhs on the construction of depots for the storage of compressed and baled fodder. In consequence we have been able to set aside not 40 but 60 lakhs as the first instalment of our Famine Insurance Fund.

FAMINE INSURANCE FUND.

10. I should like to recall to the memory of this House the nature of this Famine Insurance Fund. This Presidency is more liable to famine than any other part of India; and on the records of expenditure of

(Continued on next Page.)

AKHILA DRAVIDA RASHTRIYA SANGHA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In the list of the office-bearers of the Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha, published in your Saturday's issue. I find my name inleuded as Vice-President.

I have explained personally and by letter to the promoters of the movement why I am not able to accept the office.

While there is great need for an organisation to attend to the special social and educational needs of South Indians in Bombay, they have no special political interests for which a separate organisation is required. Had I been consulted before hand, I should have told the promoters of my view.—Yours etc.

K.NATARAJAN.

Feb. 19.

PROPOSED RE-UNIFICATION OF GENERALS IN CHINA.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Peking.—Discussion is proceding with regard to the re-unification of four leading Northern Generals, Tsao Kun, Wu Pei-fu, Chi-yuan and Lu Young-hsiang, suggesting written agreement between themselves and then uniting with Southerners by the Premier's mediation. The Premier intends to bring Chag Tso-lin into the scheme. Chang Tso-lin's a delegate. Yuan Chin-kai has arrived in Peking to discuss peace with Government, also aggression on the part of the "Reds" against the Chinese Eastern Railway.—**Reuter.**

LATEST CABLE.

ACCIDENT TO TROOP TRAINS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Paris.—The cause of the accident at Pontabinson has not yet been exactly ascertained but it seems that the express was travelling over sixty miles an hour and crashed into a shunting engine proceeding into a siding. There was a terrific impact. The shunting engine was smashed into atoms, express engine derailed, a third cllass coach wrecked and two others badly smashed. Most of the killed were soldiers returning to Alsace from leave. The casualties in the railway accident at Pontabinson were 16 killed and 35 injured.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Dusseldrof.—A Belgian troop train has been derailed between Aix-la-Chapolle and Duren. Several men were injured. Sabotage is suspected.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

George Mansell, Manager of the City Equitable Fire Insurance Company, was charged at the Guildhall to-day for conspiracy with G. L. Bevan to obtain one hundred and ten thousand pounds sterling from the company by false pretences. He was remanded till Thursday and was refused bail.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

According to the latest information from Constantinople there is an impression there that the Angora Government may want some modification of the Lausanne Treaty, especially in regard to financial, economic and judicial clauses.—Reuter.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S MINISTER OF FINANCE.

SUCCUMBS TO WOUNDS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Prague.—The Minister of Finance, Dr. Rasin has died of the wounds inflicted by an assassin on the 5th January.—Reuter.

The Consul for the Czecho-Slovak Republic at Bombay writes under date Feb. 19th:—

"According to a special State cablegram received by the Czecho-Slovak Consulate in Bombay, the Czecho-Slovak Minister of Finance, Dr. Alois Rasin, who had been wounded by a Communist assassin on the 5th January, died on Sunday (the 18th instant) at noon.

Dr. Alois Rasin was a great national economist and a financial genius, who consolidated the Finances of the new Republic, and lately for the same purpose too sharp steps against some inimically disposed bank-concerns, who tried to pull down the Exchange value of the Czecho-slovak crown. For this he was much hated and this hatred, instigated by some irresponsible newspapers resulted in his assassination. In Dr. Rasin's death, Czecho-Slovakia loses one of her best men. The only hope however is that those several financial politicians who have already accepted his financial ideas will carry on the great work originated by him."

TEXT OF PARLIAMENTARY BILL.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 18.

The text of the Parliamentary Bill, just issued increases enormously the penalties that may be imposed on those who break the law by trafficking in drugs. The bill in question amends the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1920 which regulates the importaion and sale of opium, cocaine, morphine, etc, etc. It is introduced by Government which enhances the probabilities of its early passage through the Parliament. The Bill provides that every person guilty of an offence will be liable to a fine not exceeding £1,000 or to a penal servitude for ten years, or to both such fine and penal servitude. On a summary conviction he may be fined up to £250 or sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for twelve months, or both fine and imprisonment may be inflicted upon him. Any person attempting to commit an offence against the Act or who solicits, or who incites anybody, to commit such offence will be liable to the same punishment.—B. O. W.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY AT RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 16.

Considerable political activity is anticipated next week when the conference of the nationalists who have entered into the Council meets at Pegu. In opposition to this Rev. Uttoma the Extremist leader and President of the Home Rule League and Mr. U Chit Laing, President of the Nationalist Association of those who have not entered the Council have called a conference to meet in Rangoon to consider Dyarachy, evidently to condemn it. Women of Burma who are in favour of Dyarachy are also meeting at Pegu. The proposal for a round table conference of men of different views to consider the future national school, expected to meet on the 18th instant, is being condemned by the extreme party and the priests and nothing is definitely settled at present.

One of the resolutions at Rev. Uttoma's Conference will be a protest against the rumour of giving facilities to 10,000 unemployed ex-service men from England at Mogak. This rumour was emphatically denied by the Government.

NO DEFICIT : SURPLUS FOR 2 YEARS.

(Continued from previous page.)

previous famines, the Government of India concluded that we should accumulate a fund of four crores of rupees. This fund is to be utilised for the relief of famine, for the construction of protective irrigation works or other works for the prevention of famine, and for the grant of loans to cultivators. The need for this large insurance fund can be judged when one remembers that in the great famine known as the Chhapan (1897–90), we spent 7½ crores in two years on famine relief; and further from the fact that at present our loans to cultivators are financed by a debt to the Government of India which exceeds 2½ crores. This Famine Insurance Fund therefore is something quite different from the reserve balances of the Government which are required for the financing of the daily administration.

In our closing balance of 3½ crores we have included 60 lakhs of this Famine Insurance Fund. On this 60 lakhs we now draw interest from the Government of India. In this respect it is more profitable to put money into the Famine Insurance Fund than into any reserve balances with the Government of India, for the Government of India refuse to pay us interest on our reserve balances.

In regard to these reserve balances, the House will no doubt remember the fluctuating character of our Revenue. Our Land Revenue only two years ago, owing to an adverse season, fell to 431 lakhs, while this year we are collecting 582. our Excise has varied 50 lakhs in year; our Stamps have fallen off 40 lakhs from the estimates. If we are to maintain that high reputation for solvency which is such an invaluable asset to this Presidency in the money market, we must be prepared to meet a combination of such unfavourable factors without depleting the Exchequer. No one will dispute the proposition that if the harvest is bad, and there is a slump in trade, it may be impossible to borrow money except at exorbitant rates, and that it is a necessary precaution for a wise Government to keep such balances that it may not be at the mercy of the money market in a time of crisis. Viewed in this light, I trust that the policy which this Government have adopted will meet with the unanimous approbation of this House.

11. The excellence of the season was reflected in our finances in another way, in regard to our Advance and Loan Account. We had made provision for advances of 77 lakhs and recovery of 87 lakhs; we have in fact found it unnecessary to advance more than 35 lakhs, and we expect to recover 87 lakhs. Thus, where we had anticipated a surplus of 10 lakhs, we have now surplus of 52; and from this sum we are repaying the Government of India 29 lakhs; for the Council will remember that we are indebted in this Advance and Loan Account to the Government of India to the xetent of 3 crores; and the additional 13 lakhs is a windfall to our balances.

12. Before I pass on to the Budget of the coming year, I should like to refer to last year. Details are given in paragraph last year. Details are given in praagraph 3 of the Note of the Chief Secretary. This closing balance, first estimated at 87 lakhs, improved to 99, by an addition of 12 lakhs on account of certain belated adjustments of Income Tax made by the Government of India and has finally been reported to be 185 lakhs, due to an increase of revenue of 24 lakhs and a decrease in expenditure of 62 lakhs. While the major portion of the decrease in expenditure is due to Civil Works (29 lakhs) and Forests (15½)—and these two heads chiefly represent a postponement of construction of works and of exploitation of forests, and are not therefore, strictly speaking in the nature of retrepchment—other items under Education Police, Stationery, Medical, Industries and so forth, may be said to result from the stringent orders for economy which were issued in the course of last year.

THE COMING YEAR

13. I now turn to the coming year. First as regards Revenue.

For Land Revenue we anticipate 5,75 lakhs, inclusive of some 70 lakhs of arrears.

For Excise 4,01, some 6 lakhs less than the current year; the policy of Government being, as before, to control and check the consumption of liquor and of drugs and to raise the price so far as possible without driving people to illicit methods of distillation and smuggling.

Stamps.—We have taken 2,06 of which 16 lakhs represents the new entertainments duties, and 1,90 is the figure of stamp duty which we hope to realise in the current year.

In Forests, we hope for some revival in the timber trade, and have taken an improvement of 6 lakhs, from 77 to 83.

Under Administration of Justice: we are providing some additional courts in order to obviate the delays of which complaint is now heard; and the prompter disposal of suits together with an increase in certain process fees will give us another 3½ lakhs.

Other changes are of minor importance, and need not be reviewed in detail.

Taking Statemnet B before the Council(if we exclude Development interest, we find the revenue to be 14,37 lakhs; and if we add the loans shown in Statement C under head XL, viz., 2,56, we get a total for Provincial Revenue of 16,93. That figure 14.37 is of special importance.

14. I turn now to the Expenditure, Statement B, and will touch only on a few major points.

Land Revenue stands at 1,70. Owing to changes in accountancy, this should be taken with No. 22, General Administration, the two together amounting to 2,90. In 1921-22 the two together amounted to 2,87, and in the current year to 2,83. This increase of 7 lakhs is due partly to the time scale increments and partly to the severe retrenchment exercised in the current year which cannot be indefinitely prolonged without inefficiency.

Excise, 39 —This has gone up owing to the revision of our arrangements with certain Native States, which are entitled to larger payments.

Forests.—.—To the expenditure of 47½ should be added that shown under 52A as Forest capital outlay 6.7.

Police.—In 1921-22 the expenditure was 1,92. In the coming year it is 1,89. Very valuable work has been done by the heads of the Police Department in reorganising the Police and in adjusting the strength to the localities where it is most needed and scrapping services that were not absolutely essential. When we recognise the growing demand for protection both in Bombay City and in the rapidly expanding suburbs, and the disorderly movements with which the Police have had to cope, for instance amongst the Bhils and dacoits on our Northern Frontier, I think the House will express its gratitude to the Department for the economy of their administration.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

Education, 1,90.—The last Budget was 1,74; and the increase is due to the introduction of compulsory education. It has been found necessary to check the expansion of expenditure on secondary education in consideration of the paramount claims of primary education.

If, now, we take the total of Statement C up to item 51, we find that this amounts to 14,32, leaving us a surplus balance of 5 lakhs. But it will not have escaped the vigilant eye of members of this House that our opening balance is entered at 3,24 and our closing balance at 3,36, and there is another 7 lakhs to be accounted for. This sum will be found under the heads of Famine Insurance Fund 2.50, and Loans and Advances by Provincial Government 77,42, total 79.92 on the Receipts Side; and Loans nd Advances by th e Provincial Governments 43.81 and Loans between Central and Provincial Governments 29 total 72.81 on the Disbursements side.

This last item of 29 lakhs represents another instalment of the repayment by this Government to the Government of India of the outstanding takavi loan which is to be reduced within 12 years from the figure at which it started two years ago, 3,17 lakhs.

15. I now come to the subject of Loans, which is dealt with in the Chief Secretary's Note, paragraphs 7 and 8. This has been the subject of very anxious consideration by the Government. The statutory rules give us power to raise loans to meet Capital Expenditure on the construction or acquisition of any work or permanent asset of a material character in connection with a project of lasting public utility if the proposed expenditure is so large that it cannot reasonably be met from current revenues. We have taken advantage of this new system last year and this year. The total amount borrowed up to the close of this year is 2,49 lakhs, and we propose to borrow in the coming year 1.76 lakhs, the distribution of which is shown under 52A, 55, 56A, 60 and 60A of Statement C.

Great care is necessary to see that expenditure on such purposes as the exploitation of forests and town planning schemes is limited to purposes which can be shown to be remunerative. The responsibility of Departments in this respect is being enforced by the adoption of "proforma" statements which can be examined from time to time in order to see that the outlay is in fact recouped. As an instance I may quote the Koregaon Town Planning Scheme at Poona, on which we expended seven lakhs, and recouped five and a half, and are now receiving a return of 20 per cent. on the balance of 1½ lakhs capital invested. The programme of such schemes must develop from time to time, for the outlay that will be found profitable is capable of expansion without limit.

The situation in regard to public works is more difficult, for these cannot be shown to be directly remunerative. But it is clearly right that the burden of permanent works of improvement should be spread over a generation. Colleges, hospitals, jails, roads and bridges are works the benefit of which will endure for many years; and in these cases also no programme can be final and complete.

HOUSING OF POLICE.

In regard to the housing of our Police force and officers of various departments, we are in a better situation, for we can see the end ahead. I mentioned last year that we had already housed two-thirds of our Police force at a cost of 2 crores of rupees. We are pressing forward with the housing of the last 1,500 men in Bombay, which with the high cost of building in this City will require another 47 lakhs. This is a most important reform which has been undertaken during the present administration. The concentration of Police in lines adjacent to the scene of their duties is not only conductive to efficiency discipline and contentment, but is also economical in saving time and energy for their daily work, and thereby reducing the numbers of men required. Similarly for the Police in the mofussil it is estimated that another crore will be required. Government consider that the early consummation of this policy is one of the greatest benefits that this House can confer upon the public. The majority of our officers are already housed, and the proposals of the Housing Committee appointed last year are awaited. In any case the cost will be on a much smaller scale.

I mentioned last year that the total value of public works in the charge of the Public Works Department was estimated by that Department at 65 crores of rupees. All this great sum has been met from current revenues in former years. We therefore have the consolation of feeling that our administration is already well equipped, and there is no reason to suppose that the difficulties of the future cannot be surmounted by wise and courageous administrtion.

IRRIGATION.

16. This wise and courageous administration is specially necessary in the sphere of irrigation. In the current year we borrowed 72 lakhs for the construction of irrigation works. Next year we propose to borrow 53 lakhs, and also to invest 32 lakhs of our Famine Insurance Fund for protective irrigation.

I would refer the Council to my remarks last year on the subject, printed on page 69, Vol. V, Part, I, of the Legislative Council Debates. When we have finished the present projects at Bhandardara and Bhatgar, we shall have spent over 10 crores on Irrigation in the Deccan and Gujarat, and with arrears of interest the burden on this province will amount to 14 crores. On this great outlay we recover less than 3 per cent. In other words, with money at the present price of 6 per cent., 50 lakhs of rupees interest every year are presented to the fortunate holders of irrigated lands. Other schemes for the extension of irrigation in the Deccan have been prepared, but it is impossible to contemplate the expenditure of further vast sums until a proper system to rendor the schemes remunerative has been organised. The value of the present irrigated holdings has been immensely increased, and they can be let at very high rent. This is a problem on which it is necessary to arouse and educate public opinion, so that when Government produce their proposals to deal with this problem they may command a sympathetic hearing and the powerful support of this House.

17. The wise and courageous administration which I have postulated above has another important aspect for the consideration of this House.

This is the provision of further resources and taxation to meet the inevitable decrease in Land Revenue which is awaiting us next year, a decrease, to which I have already referred, of some 70 lakhs.

NO GROUND FOR PESSIMISM.

It is the fashion in some quarters to profess extreme pessimism regarding the financial position of this country. I do not think that these pessimists can have studied very deeply the shifts and devices to which Finance Ministers in other countries have been driven. This is not the occasion for a detailed comparison, and since we do not propose to ask for any further taxation, the less said on this painful subject the better. I would only invite this House to consider that our resources are far from being exhausted so long as in this country we are immune from death duties, and so long as no incomes derived from investments in land pay any income tax. The problem of the adjustment of taxation to those sections of the public best capable of bearing the burden requires most careful scrutiny and consideration, and will have to be solved as the public demand with greater insistence a higher standard of amdinistration and amenities provided by the State.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

18. And in this connection I would refer to the Compulsory Education Act which this House passed in December. by the promotion of which this Government showed its readiness to undertake heavy financial responsibilities to meet the wishes of the people. This Act. combined with the Local Boards Act, makes the people of this Presidency, for the first time in their history, the arbiters of their own destiny in the matter of Education; and once again, Bombay leads India. We have accepted the principle of compulsory education to be enforced at the option of local bodies. Some critics no doubt wish to impose the whole burden on Government, the burden not only of levying the taxation necessary, but also of imposing and administering the measures of compulsion. But that policy would be a negation of the whole spirit that inspires the new reformed government, the spirit of self-government which is the basis of the British Constitution. I submit, Sir, that the policy advocated by Government and accepted by this Council is the right policy, the policy of confidence in our local bodies.

"DEEDS, NOT WORDS.".

19. I think I have now surveyed the principal features of the Budget of the current year and of the coming year. I look forward with chastened expectation to the trenchant criticism which certain members of this Council will not fail to bestow. I have been warned that since public opinion has expected a large deficit in the current year, there will be grave disappointment at the nature of our announcement of a considerable surplus secured in the current year and a small surplus anticipated in the coming year, and that this Government may expect severe castigation at the hands of those who are so disappointed. I am told that whereas elsewhere in India there has been much talk of retrenchment and economy, we are seriously to blame because both the Retrenchment Committee and this Government have worked in silence and held their tongues. I must find what consolation is possible in the feeling that the proud motto of this Government is Deeds, not Words. We have not boasted to this House about our retrenchments, but we have searched every nook and cranny of the administration and we have presented this House with the accomplished fact.

20. Before I sit down, I think that this House would desire to have placed before them a comprehensive survey not only of their present commitments, but also of those which are still in contemplation.

Of the 10 crores of irrigational expenditure in the Presidency proper which I have just referred to, 7½ have already been spent and 2½ remain to be found in the next four years.

The situation in Sind is much more favourable. There we have an outstanding capital debit of 3½ crores, and receive a return of 9 per cent.

THE SUKKUR BARRAGE.

This House will shortly be asked to give a decision on the Sukkur Barrage Project. I will not anticipate the explanation of the arguments for this work which will be put before it by the Honourable Member in charge of Irrigation, but for my present purpose I desire to mention the outstanding financial figures.

The Project is estimated to cost 18 crores of rupees; and it will take six years to complete the Barrage and to link the Barrage up with the existing canals, and to construct the first section of canals. The objection put forward by certain critics that the Barrage will stand idle for some years before the canals are ready to take water, is utterly without foundation. As soon as the Barrage is completed, perennial irrigation on a vast scale will begin; but the network of canals that will eventually be required is so vast that work thereon will continue for another six years. The expenditure will be roughly at the rate of 2 crores a year for the first six years and 1 crore a year afterwards.

We propose to sell in the first six years some 160,000 acres, and in the subsequent years a million and a quarter acres; and we are confident that we could pay, and more than pay, for the Barrage and canals from the sale of this land. But we recognise the political advantage of maintaining the old Sind tradition and granting to the local inhabitants as much land as they can profitably cultivate on the most reasonable terms. We propose therefore to adjust the sales of land to the effective demand that arises from year to year; and we consider that there will be no difficulty in developing the cultivation of Sind so as to produce a net revenue of at least 6 per cent. on the capital invested at the end of 17 years.

By such adjustment of the sales of land we propose to restrict the total capital borrowings to a sum of 16 crores. The Government of India have agreed to provide the necessary finance.

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.

21. So far I have dealt only with the ordinary Provincial Revenue and Expenditure, but the picture will not be complete if the operations of the great public bodies in Bombay City, such as the Improvement Trust, the Port Trust and the Municipality, and of the Development Department be excluded.

The Improvemnet Trust, the Port Trust and the Municipality have their own separate systems of finance and the responsibility is in capable hands. Experience in England has often shown that public bodies, when their spheres of jurisdiction are intermingled, have their operations retarded, and sometimes wrecked, by the friction that arises from the conflict of interests or private ambitions. The City of Bombay is more fortunate than it recognises, in its freedom from these sinister influences. The hormony and concord which prevail between the members of these great public trust and their officials betoken a public spirit which deserves the highest commendation. All are united in one comon purpose, the welfare of the City of Bombay and its inhabitants as a whole.

The operations of these public bodies do not come before this House for survey and criticism, and are of course not included in our Budget. But since we have established asys-them of joint borrowing, and the public are not in a position to distinguish accurately between the spheres of jurisdiction of the Provincial Government and these bodies, which are the creation of the Provincial Government, it may be of interest to indicate broadly the demand on the money market which will be made on their behalf by the Provincial Government in the next few years.

The development of the North of the Island is in the hands of the Improvement Trust, and an area of 105 lakhs of square yards, representing a percentage of 15 of the total area of Bombay Island, is in course of preparation for building sites. These schemes are estimated to require 22 years for completion and an outlay of 864 lakhs of rupees spread over that period.

The Port Trust have laid out their Reclamation Estate at Sewri, and have completed their new Cotton Depot at a cost of 163 lakhs, thus permitting of the transfer of that great industry from Colaba to its new home in the autumn of 1923. The same body is developing its Grain Depot, so as to make it the centre particularly of the export grain trade. In the same neighbourhood a Maganese Depot has been established, while an additional bunder for coal is in course of construction. The Trustees have recently constructed a pier for the landing of petrol and kerosene at a cost of about 70 lakhs which will greatly facilitate the landing of these articles. Finally the Trustees have in contemplation the construction of new Docks in the northern portion of the Harbour, to meet the anticipated developments in trade.

The Municipality are engaged on the provision of an enormously increased water supply from Tansa; and have in hand schemes for completely remodelling the drainage system and for the improvement of public amenities in the way of roads and educational buildings. The total of their demands in sight are estimaed to amount to ten crores spread over the next five years.

COST OF BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

22. In regard to the Development Department, which is directly in the care of Government, much detailed information is placed before the House in the notes in the blue books of last year and of this. The net results may be summarised as follows.

The total expenditure on the Reclamation of the Back Bay and East Colaba is estimated at 8½ crores, and will be completed in 1930-31. Large returns may be expected from 1927 onwards. In that year 2½ crores are expected from the exchange of military lands. By 1930-31 the returns will amount to four crores, and by 1935 the whole expenditure will have been recouped; and we shall have still in hand for future disposal as net profit an area of some 6 lakhs of square yards: the value of which may be estimated at several crores.

This relates to Back Bay and East Colaba alone. For the Housing Scheme the expenditure is estimated at 9 crores upto 1928-29. It is hoped that the rent of the tenements will meet the cost of construction and maintenance of these houses, and any temporary losses will be met from the cotton cess.

The development of the suburbs will require an expenditure estimated roughly at 12 crores over a period of 15 years and can be regulated according to the financial success of the schemes.

As each programme progresses, the expenditure will be gradually recouped, and the total debt outstanding at any moment will not approach this figure of 12 crores.

23. If, now, we total these figures together, we see that the responsibility which this Government with the assistance of this Council have assumed or are being invited to assume is considerable. In the widest terms, it is divided into two equal parts, for Agriculture and for Industry:—

Present Deccan...	7.5,	Irrigation	30 crores.
Present Sind.....	3.5		
Future Sind.....6.5			
Total ...	30		
Back Bay	8.5	Housing and deve-	
Housing.....	9	lopment of Bombay	
Suburbs.....	12	City	30 crores.
	29.5		
	29.5		

We have every confidence that these vast schemes will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion in the next 15 years, and will create a standard of prosperity for large sections of our people upcountry and in this City, far in advance of anything that has yet been known. No human enterprises are free from risks, but this House may take encouragement from the conviction that these enterprises have been set on foot with anxious care and foresight and within the single minded purpose of furthering the health and prosperity of the people of this Presidency.

Hon. Sir C. H. Setalwad then introduced Bill No. XIX of 1922 a bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879, for second reading.

The Council then adjourned till 1 p.m. to-day.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

APPEAL BY GOVT. OF BOMBAY

INTENTIONAL OMISSION TO GIVE INFORMATION.

POLICE PATEL FINED.

The Government of Bombay
vs.
Gotan Kamaji Kunbi.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against the decision of Mr. S. M. Panat, First Class Magistrate of Dhulia. The accused was charged under Section 202 of the Indian Penal Code for intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person bound to inform. The Magistrate acquitted the accused under Section 245 of the Criminal Procedure Code as he found that the accused's omission was not intentional.

The facts material to the case are fully given in the following judgment of the Chief Justice:—

The accused was a Police Patil within whose jurisdiction a dacoity took place on the 10th April 1922. The person whose property was taken away by the dacoits went and informed the accused of the dacoity. But although it seems that the accused went with the complainant and tracked the offenders, the accused did not report the occurrence of the dacoity to the Police Station officer, as he was bound to do under Section 45 of the Cr. P. Code. If he intentionally omitted to give information respecting the offence which had been complained of, which he was legally bound to give, then he was guilty under Section 202, I. P. C. The Magistrate found that the offence not informed against was committed; that the accused knew that the offence had been committed; that he failed to give such information to the Police; that he was legally bound to give such information; but came to the conclusion that the omission was not intentional. We regret to say we cannot follow the reasoning by which the learned Magistrate came to that conclusion. Once it is proved that the accused knew that the offence had been committed, and that he must have known that it was his duty to give information, and if he omitted to do so, it could only have been intentional, unless he could prove circumstances which might lead a Court to suppose that the omission was accidental. But there is nothing in the case before us which could induce us to come to that conclusion. The accused ought to have been convicted; and it is certainly of great importance that persons in the position of the accused should perform their duties according to law and in particular should give information respecting offences known to have been committed within their jurisdiction at the earliest moment to Police officers. We, therefore, allow the appeal, convict the accused under Section 202 and impose upon him a fine of Rs. 20.

CAUSE LIST.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

3570-22—N C Dalal and Co, Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant v Ramchandra Narsingrao Kadam and anr, Shamrao M and H.

3327-22—Bachha and Co, Ramchandra Hajarimal—Abdul Ajij Hussein, M B Chothia and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3569-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Sale Mahomed Umar Dossal v Shaw Wallace and Co, Little and Co.

3721-20—Shamrao M and H, Atmaram Tunaji v Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant, N C Dalal and Co.

3571-20—Mulla and M E K PALIA v Messrs. Skippers and Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

1694-22—Vachha and Co, Devidas Purshotam and Co, v Tribhovandas Devidas, Madhowji and Co.

2851-20—Edgelow G W and Co., Ankurapa Chenviah v Girdharidas Radhakison Malvi M R and Co.

2135-20—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v J M Manilal and Co, Purnanand and Clubwalla.

3572-20—Motichand and D, Malsi Kanji v Bhanabhai Bhagwandas, N C Dalal and Co.

3574-20—Mantri and Co., Rahimtulla Dada v Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Captain and V.

S C Ct 1944/24562-20—Malvi M R and Co, Mathuradas Narotamdas, Sagarmal Fulchand, Thakoredas and D.

2570-20—Khandwalla and Co, Ramjidas Raghunathrai, Chothmal Gopikisson, Malvi M R and Co.

3292-20—Tyabji D and Co, Hukma Dewa and Co, Kapurchand Tulla, Edgelow G W and Co.

SC Ct 1991/25059—Kanga and S Damood Moti and anr, Unwalla P and P

2923-20—Chitnis K and M, Lallubhai Jiwanji, Bhagwandas Dulabdas, Payne and C

3187-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shamji Maneck Velji Shivji and others, Captain and V Payne and Co.

3638-20—Pandia and Co, Mahomed Essak Sakur Abba and anr, M B Chothia.

1789-20—Motichand and D, Chaganlal Vithaldas Bhagwandas, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

4690-22—Kanga and S, Ismailbhai Mahomedbhai Banatwalla and anr v Haji Suleman G Mithwani, Smetham B and L.

4538-Jehangir andE—Shaikh Hussanbhai Mulla Lukmanji, Hirabai Jiwanji Mehta and others, Mulla and M.

19-23—Mulji Th and Co, Abdoolally Shamsuddin v Mahasukh Chandula and Co.

2720-22—Motichand and D, Mithanlal Bisansarup v Ladu Gopal, Manilal and K.

1856-22—Madhowji and Co., Ramdas Bhoja v Madhavji Hariram, N C Dalal Co.

5147-22—Payne and Co, Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani and ors Bayonet Washing and Dyeing Co and ors, Little and Co, Suktanker and Co.

353-23—Jamshetji R and D, Esufally Ebrahimji Banukwalla, Tailor Nagji Gopal and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

2668-22—Edgelow G W and Co., Hussanally Sulemanji v Kaikhusroo Temulji Mody, Ardeshir H D and Co.

5127-22—Matubhai J and M, Umer Haji Abdulla Keshavlal Oodhavdas and others, Pereiker M and S.

5133-22—Matubhai J and M, Jamnabhai Haji Abdulla, Lal Alibhai Dawood

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 19.

S S Moji Maru, Tomioka, Kobe.
S S Clan Ogilvy, Wright, Liverpool.
S S Laconia, Brown, New York.
S S Trelevan, Urin, Hamburg.
The following vessel obtained its post clearance yesterday:—
S S City of Benares, Barr, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Ahmedi for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Frienfels for Hamburg, etc.
Steamer Trifels for Hamburg, etc.
Steamer Clan Ranald for Dunkirk.

S S Moji Maru:—The N Y K steamer Moji Maru, 2201 tons, Captain Y Tomioka, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Ogilvy:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy, 3710 tons, Captain W Wright, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with general cargo.

S S Laconia:—The steamer Laconia, 1133 tons, Captain F G Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with the American Tourists.

S S Trelevan:—The B I S N Co's steamer Trelevan, 2937 tons, Captain B J Urin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S City of Benares:—The City Line steamer City of Benares, 4477 tons, Captain J Barr, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with some bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, February 19.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 City of Benares 4477, Calcutta 22/2, Graham & Co.
2 Caledonia 3430 London 3/3 M M Co.
3 Blepia, 4002, Liverpool, 21/2, Graham & Co.
5 Saudan, 4218, Shanghai, 24/2, M M & Co.
6 Trifels 3769 Karachi 5/3 Graham and Co.
7 Chyebassa, 3892, Shanghai, 22/2, M M & Co.
8 Colaba 3899, Rangoon 18/2, M M & Co.
9 Janus, 3076, Kobe, 19/2.
10 Karoa, 3607, Africa, 21/2.
11 Pruth 2945 Karachi 22/2 M.M. C.
12A—Wildenfels, 3724, N.F. N.F., Graham & Co.
13 Hayeisan Maru, 3850, Dunkirk, 21/2, Graham & Co.
14 Zamba Maru 3553 Kobe 27/2 N Y Kaisha.
17 Willeston 3602 M'borough, N.F., Scindia S W Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Celebes Maru, 4262, Jahan, 22/2, O S Kaisha.
2 Ridderkerk 3174 Calcutta 23/2 E D Sassoons.
3 Barjora 190 and Burch 22/2 M.M.C.
5 Koweit 2393 Masawa 23/2, T M & Co.
7 Ischia, 2956, Genoa, N.F., M Italiana.
8 Golconda 3202 N.F., N.F., M M & Co.
9 Garna, 3228, N.F. N.F., M. M. & Co.
12 & 13 Moji Maru, 1490, Japan, 28/2, N Y K Kaisha.

PRINCES DOCK.

C City of Karachi 3572 K'chi, N.F., KN & Co.
C P R Kohinur, 3246, Colombo, 25/2, T M & Co.
N. Cl. Ogilvy, 3716, C Ports, N.F., J Finlay and Co.

FOREIGN CLOTH DEALERS

REPORTED BREACH OF PROMISES.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 17.

Some of the merchants of Ahmedabad and Surat who had promised not to buy new foreign cloth as a result of the picketing of their shops are now reported to have broken their promise and ordered a new stock of foreign cloth.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MESSRS. DESAI AND GANDHI.

Another public meeting was held last night to congratulate Mr. Mahadev Desai and Mr. Devidas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi on their release from jail and to congratulate Prof. Kalekar and Mr. Ramdas Gandhi on their being asked to furnish security for good behaviour when speeches were delivered exhorting people to show their mettle by enlisting themselves as volunteers for Civil Disobedince.

"DOG IN THE MANGER POLICY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—We find a long letter of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the "Kesari" of 13th. One fails to understand why Mr. Mehta should keep on meddling in the affairs of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee after he had sent his resignation for good. Why should he not at least let the other party work, even though he and his party do not want to spare their energies for the Constructive Programme, so dear, to them?

One has every right to go one's own way but one is certainly not justified in obstructing the other party in their work. Is it patriotism and true national spirit? Certainly not, that is "A Dog in the Manger" Policy.—Yours, etc.

J. S. P.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

87-23—Tyabji D and Co, Haji Nurmahomed and others.
Haji Umerbhamji Madhowji, Jariwala.
136-23—Mulla and M, Bhagwandas Pavalmal, Kanji Girdhar Khandwalla and Co.
255-23—Daphtary F and D, Narayanrao Anandrao Desai Raghuvir Ranji and others, Unwalla P and P, Payne and Co, Motichand and D.
4966-22—Wadia G and Co, Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia, Mrs. F Chappel.
5346-22—Shroff and I, Sorabji Bhikaji Dubash and anr Bai Cursetbai widow and others, Dubash and Co.
9716-22—Mehta L and Co, Keshavji Poonjabhai, Hosmusji Nowroji and ano.
5725-23—Thakoredas and Co, Chunilal Hemchand and anr, Dadabhoy Kattomji Sukhia, Ardeshir H D and Co.
21-23—Mulla and M Rustom Khodamirad Irani and others, K B Joshi and Co, Dharamsey D and Co, Patell and E.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Applications for discharge under section 38.

32-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Re Vasonji Valabhdas Thucker v Shripatlal Gordhandas Cr. No. 13. Daphtary F and B.

268-22—Re Ambalal Atmaram Sandesara, Radhakison Ramchandra Cr. No. 3 v. Tyabji D and Co.

699-20—Re Shabudin Mahomed Dalvi, Seika Purmal and Co., Cr. No. 1 v. Parakar M and B.

752-22—Re Abdulhusein Jimabhai Zaki, Inayathusein Jiwabhai Zaki, Cr. No. 1 In Person.

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Offered to either Engineer or Layman.

All you have to do is to disprove the following claims made for the

LAYTHORPE Auto Road-Speed CONTROLLER.

What we claim for the Controller:

1. Fitted to a car or lorry, it makes the driver automatically and absolutely obedient to the law in regard to the speed limit, no matter what that limit may be.
2. Causes engine to temporarily cease its function should any attempt be made to exceed the limit.
3. Reduces possibility of street accidents 50% by keeping the vehicle under proper control.
4. Reduces the work of both Police and Law Courts by making impossible, offences now being tried by hundreds monthly.
5. Saves life.
6. Saves ratepayers' money on road repairs.
7. Cannot be tampered with by unscrupulous persons.
8. Automatically makes a more careful class of driver.

ACCIDENTS—SOME STATISTICS.

We have secured some figures relative to motor accidents in Bombay and the manner of dealing with offences against the Motor Vehicles Act which are an illuminating commentary on the points made in our editorial columns yesterday. During the year 1921, 69 persons were killed by motor cars and 1,279 injured. During 1922 the total number of persons injured was 1,150 and 71 persons were killed. During the month of November last, the police brought cases against 138 offenders. Sixty-eight were convicted and fined, sixty-seven were cautioned and discharged, and the other three were withdrawn because the accused were not traced. In December 130 cases were brought, 35 accused were convicted and fined, one was acquitted, eight cases were withdrawn for the reason as above and 86 were cautioned and discharged.—*Times of India.*

A Contemporary Newspaper published the following effusion with bold headlines on which we refrain from passing remarks—with this exception. We suggest Noah fitted this idea on the Ark, and it proved a failure. Leading makers of Lorries have continued with the same idea for years—What result? Nil.

MOTORING TOPICS.

LIMITING LORRY SPEEDS.

Bombay Municipality's Example-India Leads the way-Twelve million cars in the world.

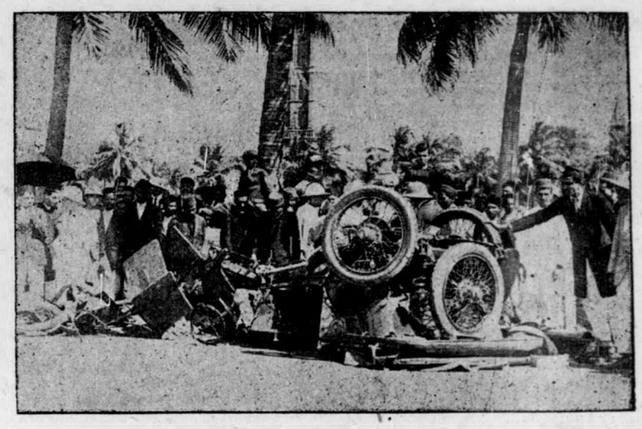
Motorists, pedestrians and in fact all road users in Bombay will appreciate the announcement that the Municipal Commissioner has taken steps to limit the speed of municipal motor lorries to the legal maximum of twelve miles per hour. His method is simple in the extreme. It consists in adjusting the carburetter in such a manner that only sufficient petrol to propel the car at twelve miles an hour passes through it when the throttle is open to its fullest extent; and the carburetter is then sealed. It cannot be said that this method is astoundingly accurate and it is obviously liable to revision in hilly districts-in which steady climbing on first speed is necessary, but it is satisfactory to note that the Municipality has at last taken steps to ensure that its own drivers set a good example to the twenty-miles-an-hour wallahs who seem to think that a five-ton-lorry is as easily handled as a Ford. We trust that certain other public bodies whose lorries dash about the streets at a mad rate will follow suit.

Is not this an infringement of Methusalah's Patent?

The Laythorpe Road-Speed Controller has been successfully demonstrated to the Motor Vehicles Department Bombay City Police.

There is now no excuse for such things as are depicted below. Fit your car with the Laythorpe Auto Road-Speed Controller and make such a thing impossible.

The latest Motor Smash in Bombay.



For further particulars and demonstration apply:

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MANAGER.

No. 8, Dean Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

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SWIFT of Coventry, Limited, have pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to consider applications for their World's Best Car Agency. The 1923 Swift models are a triumph of durability, grace and comfort and should make selling easy.

Extract from an appreciation letter received from one of our most successful Agents:—

October 18th, 1922.

"We have not the slightest doubt that we can look forward to big business next year as a natural result of the way in which the cars supplied this season have behaved and the attractiveness of your 1923 programme."

ALL MODELS Complete with SELF-STARTER and ELECTRIC LIGHTING SETS, SPARE WHEEL, Etc.

ALL BODIES are UPHOLSTERED IN REAL LEATHER and are SUPERBLY FINISHED.

SWIFT

1923 Models

145

New 10 h.p.
2 Seater with Dickey or 'Chummy' Model.
(Seating 2 adults and 2 children).

12 h.p.
2/3 Seater Open
4 Seater Open
2 Coupé, with Drop Head.

Don't delay but write at once for AGENCY terms.

SWIFT OF COVENTRY, LTD., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Cables: Swift, Coventry.

Codes: A.B.C. A1, and Marconi.

FREE

Watches rings, bracelets and other valuable Jewellery absolutely FREE A solid gold watch costs from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200. Don't throw your money away. If you want a watch that will equal for time any solid golds watch made, send us your name and address at once, and we will send you post paid on 30 days' consignment, 16 Boxes of our New Life Electine Vegetable Pills to sell at Re. 1 per box. When sold send us the Rs. 16 and we will send you your prize for this service These marvellous remedies are a cure for all impure and week conditions of the blood, kidney and liver troubles, a cure for constipation and weak nervous disorders and a mavellous tonic. The complete formula is printed on each box and they are recommended and used the world over by the leading physicians:—consequently they are easy to sell. We give these valuable prizes to quickly introduce our products and when you receive your premium, we request you to show it to your friends. You take no risk and it costs you nothing to try. Unsold goods may be returned. Send your name and address at once.

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ESCA SYRUP

Is the Best Medicine you can buy for
WEAK CHESTS
COUGHS
COLDS
BRONCHITIS
CONSUMPTION
SPITTING OF BLOOD.

If you have had Influenza, Fever or Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after-effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised with its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8-0 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one Teaspoonful.

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One tea spoon full to be taken 4 to 5 times a day unless order to the contrary is given by the doctor
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8, WATERLOO STREET, CALCUTTA
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Obtainable of all Chemists or from the Agents, Sri Krishna Bros., Chemists,
323, THAMBU CHETTY STREET,
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If you have lost money in shares, cotton, linseed, silver or Guinea transactions; if, when doing teji-business you are faced with mandi, and vice-versa if, in short, you are unsuccessful in business in spite of consulting everybody,—you will do well to come to us. With the help of Astrology and Ramal Shastra, and by our long experience and occult power, We forecast, correct to a pie, the fluctuations in the various markets—Cotton, linseed, gold, silver, guinea, opium, castor-oil seeds, rice, wheat, sugar, colour, yarn, and Chinese and Japanese bills of exchange. By consulting us before doing any business or after losing money, many people have made a fortune—we have ample materials to prove this. We also prepare first-rate and reliable horoscopes, prashnotri etc., and give a most accurate forestee of your future life. We give you detailed and surprisingly accurate forecast on the most moderate terms. In evidence of our marvellous proficiency, we have received numerous, certificates, a few of which are given below; and we invite you to inspect the rest. Convince yourself by giving us a trial. Special accommodation is reserved for Ladies and Gentlemen.

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TESTIMONIALS.—ZANGI has faultlessly and faithfully served me for the last 5 or 6 years.—Buddhi Ballab, Accountant. Nainital.

2. ZANGI bought in 1917 works very satisfactorily even now. Please send one more ZANGI, Medium Broad.—S. G. Pillai, Munsif, Madras Presidency.

3. The 3 ZANGI pens have proved to be of very good type workmanship. Please send per return 2 more. W. F. St. Gore, Railway Sores, Iraq.

COMMEMORATION OF A MISSIONARY OF MERCY.

33RD ANNIVERSARY OF M. L. HATARIA.

Last week the Iran League celebrated the 33rd Anniversary of the death of Manekji Kimji Hataria, the first representative of the Parsis of India in Persia for the amelioration of the remnant of the Zoroastrians residing in that country. The religious part of the ceremony being over, Mr. Vimadalal recounted the services of the stalwart pioneer who had made his name imperishable in the annals of the Small Zoroastrian community of Persia by procuring the abolition of the Jazia or Poll Tax imposed on the community.

Mr. Dinshaw Irani, Solicitor, briefly summarised the services of this leader of the Iran Movement. As the accredited representative of the Persian Zoroastrians residing in Bombay he associated himself with the ceremonial of the day and emphasised the necessity of remembering the glorious deed, a time-honoured custom enjoined by their religion among the Parsis.

Mr. Fredoon Dadachanji recapitulated the elements of the glory that was Iran and aroused responsive enthusiasm for the old country, his speech being frequently punctuated by applause.

Sir Hormusji Cawasji Adenwalla, who presided, said that the success of the Iran League so far was generally attributed to the initiative and sustained interest he had taken in this Society, but that in reality all credit was due to his friends, Messrs. Dinshaw Irani and G. K. Nariman.

Mr. G. K. Nariman said that they had just heard a very interesting account of the adventurous and romantic life of the late Manekji Hataria from Mr. Vimadalal. The latter had, however, extracted, his novel facts mainly from the "Parsi Prakash", which was compiled by the late Bomanji Byramji Patel and which was being ably continued by his successor Mr. Rustam Paymaster. He, however, thought it would be more honourable to the memory of Manekji if they could write his biography from non-Parsi sources which would leave no doubt in the minds of the rising generation touching his substantial sacrifices and very lofty services not only to the Zoroastrians in Persia but in a manner to the Persian community in general and especially the Persian Zoroastrians who were keeping up a healthy intercourse between the old country and India. There were at least three European travellers and authors who had highly commended the commission of mercy and enarity to alleviate the miseries of the Parsis in Persia undertaken and largely accomplished by Manekji. Count Gobineau had testified to the philanthrophic zeal of the Parsi who was respected in Persia as "Manekji Saheb." Prof. Browne of Cambridge, who had lived a whole year in Persia and associated himself with every stratum of its society, had much to say regarding "Manekji Saheb." The relations of the late Manekji with the followers of the Bab or the Bahais, as they are called, need investigation. Suffice it to say here that the important work relating to the sect called Tarikh-i-Jadid was written largely under his inspiration. It may be mentioned in passing that the attraction of the Persians for the faith of the Bab lies mainly in the circumstance that it is an essentially Aryan system of philosophy or religion as against the Semitic creed of the rulers, against whom Persia had conceived opposition which dates from times immemorial, and which was not initiated but only strengthened by the advent of Islam. Any biography of Manekji would be lamentably imperfect which did not include a delineation of the unspeakable plight of the Parsis in Persia in those days. It was impossible to write the description without having the eyes filled with tears even of an old veteran accustomed to scenes of deep sorrows. But we must not be guided, insited Mr. Nariman by sentiment or by what once was. "We must enquire into the causes of the degradation of the Parsis in Persia. Nevertheless whatever be the causes or the cure of the wretchedness of those days, it was certain that the Zoroastrians of Persia had from time to time risen to the occasion and successfully averted the numberless calamities which were successively or consequetively calculated to wipe them off the face of the earth. It now behoved the flourishing Parsis in India to take more than a leaf out of the book of Manekji to strengthen the hands of an able man like Mr. Ardeshir Reporter residing in Persia to continue the noble task of amelioration. The betterment of the Zoroastrians remnant should not be a one-sided affair. Enlightened philanthrophists like the president should move from India, whereas, on the other hand, they must expect the active and principal cooperation of eminent Zoroastrians like Arbab Khushraw, who had in the more tolerant recent days, been elevated to be a member of the Majlis or the Parliament of Persia. It is reciprocal action which alone will bear adequate fruit. The speaker was glad to announce to those present two circumstances. Firstly although the Parsi press was grievously divided over almost all questions concerning the community, it was a matter of real congratulation that there was no dissentient voice as regards the Iran Movement. Another piece of news which would gladden them wa that the fratricidal quarrels which had unhappily characterised the Parsis in Persia were about to be removed and both his friend Mr. Dinshaw Irani and himself had heard that thert was every reason to anticipate a compromise being effected between the opposing factions, through the mediation of Mr. Irani.

Turning back to the subject of commomoration of the day, Mr. Nariman said that of all the testimonials to the practical genius and the zeal for the betterment of Paris on the part of Manekji Saheb, none was more calculated to contribute to the pride felt for some of the leading Parsis than that given by Rev. Napier Malcolm who had resided ful five years in Yezd, which has the largest Zoroastrian population in Persia. According to Malcolm it was through the endeavours of "Manekji Saheb" that almost all the Parsi disabilities such as the Jazia and clothes restrictions, riding restrictions and those with regard to the house were altered. One of the most cruel enactments of those days threatened the gradual extinction of Zoroastrians in Persia. The law laid down that the property of a deceased Zoroastrian would go by preference to a heir who had accepted Islam. It was against this grievous inequity that Manekji had long to struggle with ultimate triumph. The speaker, however, said that he was bound to interpolate that the imposition of jazia in the first place was, to do justice to the Rulers of Persia by no means an innovation, being a tax first levied by their own glorious Nowsirwan Adil; and in the second place the maltreatment and disabilities of the Zoroastrian of Persia had no countenance either in the Koran or the subsdiiary sacred literature of Islam. On the other hand it is stated in Hadis that the Zoroastrians, as Zimmis or protected subjects of Islam, had special rights and privileges. The jazia was the tax which secured exemption from compulsory military service. A ur survey of the treatment of the Zoroastrians can only be arrived at by a comparative study of the contemporary subject races of the foreign peoples in those days. A careful study of the historical documents will show, firstly that the oppressors of the Zoroastrians were acting in the teeth of Moslem jurisprudence. Secondly, that the condition of Parsis however intolerable was not worse than that the Sudra in India whom Manu would subject to molten lead should he venture to recite or listen to the sacred Vedas and lastl it should not be left out of sight that there were latent in the Parsis a certain undefinable qualities which made them conform to their varying environment and from time time surmount temporary obstacles placed in the very course of existence by foreigners. Evidently Nature intended the Paris to survive and hence fitted him with a boundless resource.

Finally the speaker exhorted those present, especially the wealthy, to prepare a worthy biography of "Manekji Saheb" based not merely on Parsi chronicles but resting on the sounder fundaments of authoritative records from non-Parsi sources.

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Rs. 35 each.	Rs. 15 each.	PRICES
Rs. 30 each for 25 or over.	Rs. 12-8 each for 25 or over.	Rs. 75 each.
Rs. 25 each for 50 or over.	Rs. 10 each for 50 or over.	Rs. 50 each for 10 or over.

MISCELLANEOUS:

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that told its own tale.

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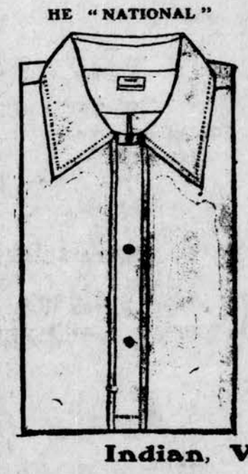

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Albert Slippers Rs. 3/- to 6/4	KATRAK'S HOSIERY WORKS	Yellow Bar Soap
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Sandals Rs. 1/12 to 3/8	Sashes, silk Scarves, ladies'	-/6/6 per bar. Rs. 11/8
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Branches: Kalbadevie, Charni Road, Poona and Karachi.

HAVE YOUR EVENING OR DRESS SUIT pressed for Re. 1 to Re. 1-8 each by the DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO., Special Department, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

12

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

Of 24 years fame all over the world.

THE OUDH TIMES DAILY PAPER, LUCKNOW.

Wednesday November, 8, 1899, Page 8.

A marvellous cure for Asthma has been discovered and is being practised by a gentleman at Benares with great success. He treats Asthma patients coming to him GRATIS and has permanently cured many painful cases. Those who are aware of the distressing effects of this fearful disease will hail the discovery of this curative treatment with gratification.

The name of the gentleman is—
J. P. RAY.

NOTE.—Please ask for Testimonials.

Present address:—
J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, 5, Benares City.

(3)

B.S.A. The machine of proved reliability.

At every vital point in the B.S.A. Motor Bicycle there is a steel forging, hence its remarkable dependability under all conditions of travel. Whether you require a machine for touring, sporting, or business purposes there is a B.S.A. designed to meet that need.

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Illustrated List free from
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ASK FOR ORIGINAL

No. 4711

GLYCERINE BAR
UNIVERSAL TOILET SOAP
FOR
HEALTH & BEAUTY
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tiklis as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Sodawater and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer"

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ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS,
LAMINGTON ROAD,.....BOMBAY.
TELEGR.: "Automotive."

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EVERY MONTH FOR NINE MONTHS

Who Wants Rs. 1000?

EVERY MONTH FOR NINE MONTHS

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000. 2nd PRIZE Rs. 500. 3rd PRIZE Rs. 250. 250 PRIZES of 100 Cigarettes Each.

IMPERIAL SPECIALS CIGARETTES

SAVE THE RED SEALS which are found in each tin of "Imperial Specials" Cigarettes.

YOU may win Rs. 1,000. YOU may win Rs. 500. YOU may win Rs. 250. YOU may win 100 Cigarettes.

These Prizes will be awarded EVERY MONTH for NINE MONTHS.

"Imperial Specials" Monthly Competition.

These Prizes will be awarded EVERY MONTH for NINE MONTHS.

PRIZES:

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000 SECOND PRIZE Rs. 500 THIRD PRIZE Rs. 250

250 Prizes of 100 Cigarettes each of any one of the brands mentioned in Rule 1.

The above prizes are offered **each month, for nine months,** for the best sentences composed in which the initial letters of the words in such sentences when taken in sequence will form one of the following words. A different word will be used for each month's competition for the nine months April—December 1923, as follows:—

April, "IMPERIAL"; May, "SPECIALS"; June, "ARCADIAN"; July, "TURQUOISE"; August, "MENTONE"; September, "MAGNUMS"; October "VIRGINIAN"; November, "TURKISH"; December, "FINEST."

For example, for the April competition the initial letters of the words forming the sentence should, when taken in sequence, make "IMPERIAL." Similarly, the word for the May competition would be "SPECIALS," and so on. Here are two examples as a guide for the April competition:—

I 'm	I f
M ost	M y
P articular	P oor
E verywhere	E ffort
R equiring	R ecognised
I mperials	i 'll
A fter	A ssuredly
L unch	L augh

Rules and conditions which Competitors must strictly observe.

1. Competitors may send in as many entries as they wish but each entry must consist of one sentence only, and must either be made on one of the printed entry forms which will be found packed in tins of "Imperial Specials" cigarettes and other Arcadian Tobacco Company's brands, or **on the form appearing in this advertisement.** Each entry form must either have affixed thereon (in the spaces provided) two genuine red and/or blue seals (with the A. T. C. Embossed Monogram) taken from the inside or outside of tins containing any of the Arcadian brands of cigarettes as mentioned below, or be accompanied by ten empty "Imperial Specials" 10's packets.

"Arcadian Specials No. 1"	Turkish
"Aready"	"
"Turquoise"	"
"Mentone"	"
"Imperial Specials"	Virginian
"Imperial Specials Magnums"	"

2. Entries for each month's competition should be posted to the Managers of the Imperial Specials Competition, Post Box No. 601, Calcutta, and will be accepted by any postal delivery up to the last postal delivery on the last day of that month, and under no circumstances will any entry for a particular month's competition be accepted by any later delivery (no matter what may have been the reason or cause for the delay in delivery).

3. Prizes as mentioned above will be awarded in order of merit, to those competitors who in the opinion of the Managers of the Competition have submitted the best entries and entries will be judged in accordance with their originality, cleverness and wit. **A competitor who submits more than one entry may win more than one prize,** as prizes will be awarded strictly on the merits of each entry.

4. Under no circumstances whatever will either the Managers or the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., acknowledge receipt of any entries, nor will they accept any responsibility for any entries not received, whatever may have been the reason for such non-receipt, and under no circumstances will the Managers, or the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., enter into any correspondence with competitors or with intending competitors on this or any other subject whatever in connection with the competition, the rules and conditions of which are clearly laid down herein.

5. The judging of all entries will take place each month as soon as possible after the last day of each month, and the sentence which wins the first prize, together with the names and addresses of all prize winners, will be published in the principal newspapers.

6. The decision of the Managers of the competition is final as to all matters connected with the competition including the interpretation of these rules.

7. Competitors by the fact of their entering for the competition will be considered as accepting these rules and conditions.

8. This competition is not open to employees of the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., or any of its Allied Companies.

This notice is issued by the Arcadian Tobacco Company, Ltd (Incorporated in England), Post Box No. 601, Calcutta.

ENTRY FORM

Full Name_____

Address_____

SENTENCE TO BE WRITTEN HERE:—

"Arcadian No. 1	Specials" Turkish
"Aready"	"
"Turquoise"	"
"Mentone"	"
"Imperial Specials"	Virginian
"Imperial (Magnums)	Specials" Virginian

PASTE SEAL HERE.

PASTE SEAL HERE.

Here state which of the above named brands you desire in the event of your winning one of the 250 prizes of 100 Cigarettes.

Name of brand (10)_____

CUT OUT FORM AT DOTTED LINES.

ARCADIAN TOBACCO Co. - LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

LONDON. P. O. BOX 601, CALCUTTA. BANGALORE.

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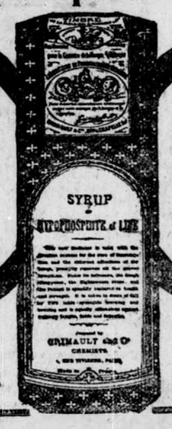

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